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THE WEEKLY REVIEW
OF THE FAR EAST

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THE CHINESE HAVE BEEN somewhat alarmed recently by the report persistently circulated to the effect that the South Manchuria Railway is endeavoring to float a loan in America to develop Manchuria and Mongolia and that the amount of the loan is said to be G. $425,000,000, the security for the advance being the railway itself. The South Manchuria Railway today is worth about G$125,000,000, and its management appears to have decided to raise funds in the United States to three times this amount. Particulars on hand give the information that one-fourth of the loan proceeds would be used to improve the railway and acquire an interest in the Chinese Eastern Railway. The remainder of the sum would be expended on the development of Manchuria and Mongolia. Japan is acting as if Manchuria and Mongolia are a part of her empire. Her ambition to convert both of them into another Korea is clearly shown in the desire of the authorities of the South Manchuria Railway to raise such a huge loan. Whether they will succeed in obtaining the needed money with such inadequate security is one question, but it is practically certain that as late as now Tokyo has not yet changed its policy of creating a Japanese empire on Chinese soil. Manchuria and Mongolia are as much a part of China as Nagasaki and Yokohama are a part of Japan. To treat them differently is to jeopardize Chinese sovereignty. The Chinese naturally do not like to listen even to mere talk of the development of the territory concerned under the auspices of the South Manchuria Railway, which is a semi-political institution with a sole object of advancing Japan's imperial interests in China. They were adverse to the speech of Mr. Hayakawa, president of the South Manchuria Railway Company, in Harbin three or four weeks ago, in which he dwelt upon the Japanese development of Manchuria and Mongolia. They pointed out that in spite of the change in world conditions, notwithstanding the forthcoming Washington conference, and despite the League of Nations being in session, Tokyo has firmly adhered to the aggressive policy of old.

THE rumor of a G. $425,000,000 loan in the States has revived the propaganda conducted by the Japanese government in America five or six years ago. The object of the propaganda was to obtain American money for investment in China through Japanese hands. Baron Shibusawa, one of the richest men and most powerful industrial captains in Japan, took a trip to America for the purpose.

He gave a number of speeches before prominent American bodies in San Francisco, New York, Boston and other cities, and emphasized the importance of developing China with American money and Japanese brains. When his message along this line was not well received by the American people, he threatened trouble between America and Japan. He returned to Japan without accomplishing his object. Since then many attempts have been made by the Japanese authorities to revive this policy, but they have not been successful. American capitalists are too wise to fall into the trap. Whether the endeavor to raise a $425,000,000 gold loan in the States with the South Manchuria Railway as security will be more successful remains to be seen, but American merchants are said to be taking a keen interest in its development. The railway is attempting to create favorable sentiment by an extensive advertising campaign there. In this connection, the following extract from the *Japan Chronicle*, which is an authority on Japanese affairs, may be read with interest: "According to the Mukden correspondent of the *Tokyo Asahi*, Mr. Hayakawa, president of the South Manchuria Railway Co., during his recent visit to Harbin, had an interview with the Russian and Chinese directors of the Chinese Eastern Railway and Mr. Stevens and submitted to them a proposal for the issue by the South Manchuria Railway Company of debentures to the amount of Y 30,000,000 of which Y 25,000,000 would be loaned to the Chinese Eastern Railway on the condition that freight be carried without transfer over the S. M. R. and the C. E. R. southern lines; that freight rates be lowered on the C. E. R. southern line; that the C. E. R. southern line be converted to the same gauge as the S. M. R. It is expected that these proposals will be finally decided upon at Dairen, where the C. E. R. directors are shortly expected to arrive. The completion of the conversion of the gauge of the railway as far as Harbin will be an important landmark in the history of Japanese expansion. One naturally asks, what next?—though the projected scheme is quite enough to go on with. Ultimately there may be a conversion of the rest of the C. E. R. This would all be quite easy as far as Pogranichnaya. From there to Vladivostok there would be some difficulty, but if the Russians saw that they were likely to do more business than by the all-Russian route by way of Habarovsk, they might consent to this last piece being converted. Besides, the Japanese destroyed the great bridge at Habarovsk and the prospects of rebuilding it were still remote the last time any news was heard of it. There is, besides, the Kirin-Huining railway project, with possibilities of extention to Possiet Bay. Should this completed it would consumate Japan's position as "the guardian of the gateways of the East." Is Japan going to raise the $4,250,000 gold loan to consumate all this? Is America going underwrite a medieval policy of imperial aggression by assistance in such a project? The success or failure of the loan proposed will give the answer.

WHEN GENERAL LEONARD WOOD addressed the Americans of Shanghai during his brief visit last week he gave further evidence of the unshakeable and persistent faith of the American people in education and democratic government as the only sure remedies against the world's political ills. "We have gone on the principle" said General Wood of the American control of the Philippines, "that truth is stronger than fiction. If there is anything wrong with education as a means for the preparation of a people for self-government, we want to find it out." General Wood does not take a narrow view of education nor does he suppose that it is confined to the class-room. He includes all means of getting facts before the people of a country. In his opinion more newspapers are needed in the Philippines, a larger English language press. Without newspapers there will be no informed public opinion. He dwelt at length in his address upon education and his hope for the future was largely based upon the success of Philippine education in the past, and the present pride and affection which the Filipinos feel for their schools. This experiment in the Philippines, this attempt by means of education to bring democratic ideals and representative methods of government into the life of an Oriental people will have, as General Wood pointed out, far-reaching effects on other parts of Asia. Those who have been filled with doubt as to the possibilities of democratic government in Asia by such a book as Mr. J. O. P. Bland's recent work on *China, Japan and Korea*, are encouraged to take Mr. Bland's book in hand again and read his chapters on China in the light of General Wood's hard-headed idealism. Mr. Bland nowhere says that he has no faith in education as a way out of China's troubles but he leaves it to be inferred. Of one man, he says, "he overlooks the important fact that it is chiefly from the 'Western-learning' mandarin class that today's most active groups of political adventurers have emerged." If this has been the result of contact with the West at the top, what justification is there for hoping better results from further disturbance of the tranquil minds of the masses?" He says of another man, with whom he does not altogether disagree, that "the only conclusion which a dispassionate observer can draw" from the consideration of his case, is that "a foreign education does not necessarily unfit an intelligent Chinese for a mandarin's career." Of Russia, Mr. Bland says "the world has witnessed the disillusionment of the honest dreamers who believed that the Russian nation and its government would be purged of evil by the abolition of autocracy." This apparent satisfaction with autocracy and with ignorance, which is a shorter and an uglier word for that pleasant phrase, "the tranquil minds of the masses," leads Mr. Bland to warn the world against Americans in general. "The influences which have created the most mischief, by breeding a spirit of sedition and indiscipline among the younger generation of *literati*, and by encouraging political alarms and excursions in the name of democracy, have been more American than English." We pass over this comment on American enthusiasm for democracy and we find this as the most general comment Mr. Bland makes on the subject of democracy for China. "Under existing conditions..a democratic form of government, as understood in Europe and America, is impossible in China." Here we can start with Mr. Bland. Our next question is how can we change these existing conditions. To this General Wood returns an answer that carries American convictions and his answer is, by education. Mr. Bland's answer is first to doubt whether existing conditions can be changed, he then suggests the Strong Man as a possible solution, and finally he enters into such an enthusiastic praise of the good old days that the reader doubts whether Mr. Bland wants a change unless time can be turned backward. America's policy in the Philippines is being worked out in the school-room and the school-garden, on the play-ground and in the school work-shop. We suggest that Mr. Bland include in his next book on China a chapter on education. In the meantime, we shall hold with General Wood that education is the means and democracy the end.

CHIN YUN-PENG, PREMIER of China, has again submitted his resignation to the President. The news of this recent move from Peking seems to contain the assurance that the Premier will bring enough pressure to bear to have his resignation accepted finally at this time. At least, the trend of events would indicate that Premier Chin will cease to occupy, at his own request, his present position within a period of one to two months. There are definite reasons for this assumption which may be drawn from two sources. The financial condition of the Republic has become a matter of embarassment to its present Premier. Although the Mid-Autumn Festival day of settlement has been passed without any upheaval, no striking change is expected with regard to the country's money matters. This is taken as making Premier Chin's position untenable. As potent a factor in a second direction is a withdrawal of support on the part of Generals Chang Tso-lin and Tsao Kun. Premier Chin is evidently not acceptable to these gentlemen under present circumstances. Just what will happen is difficult to predict, as are all political moves, particularly in China, but present conditions would seem to indicate that the Cabinet will remain the same with the exception of Premier Chin. Press despatches mention Chou Shu-mou and Chu Chi-chien as possibilities for the Cabinet leadership. Other rumors have it that Dr. W. W. Yen, who is also said in certain news reports to be considering the resignation of his own position, will probably be made acting Prime Minister until such time as a permanent appointment can be made. It is said that he may occupy this position together with that of the Minister of Foreign Affairs. Such a possibility is given as the reason why many are insistent upon his going to the conferences at Washington as the head of the Chinese delegation while others, more friendly toward him, would rather see him remain in China. Again reports are to the effect that should Dr. Yen become Prime Minister, he will temporarily relinquish the portfolio of Foreign Affairs and Liu Sih-shuing, now vice-minister, will be made acting Minister. It would seem that so far as the internal political situation is concerned there is no possibility of a change in the Cabinet leadership preciptating any domestic crisis of immediate effect. This statement must be made provisionally, however, depending upon the current of events in the Central China problem of Hunan and Hupeh.

AMERICAN BUSINESS MEN IN China and those interested in the development of foreign trade in the Far East have within the past month been given a new hope and a steadier purpose by assurances from two representative Americans, in close touch with the administration at Washington, that the United States is to have a fixed foreign trade policy in so far as a government is able to determine such a stand Dr. Jacob Gould Schurman, the American Minister to China, in a talk before the American Chamber of Commerce of China and the American Association of China, declared emphatically and without a possibility of misinterpretation that the United States government was opposed to economic or industrial monopolies, obstructions and discriminations of trade, and stood firmly for the golden rule in Far Eastern commerce enunciated by Secretary of State John Hay in his pronouncements of the Open Door policy Within the past week a second representative American, General Leonard Wood, a man high in the opinion of the people of the United States, to whom has recently been intrusted the affairs of the Philippines, speaking before the same two bodies reiterated and made stronger the statements of Dr. Schurman. General Wood directed attention to the remarkable commercial organizations of pre-war Germany and of present Great Britain, saying that from these the United States had learned the necessity of a strong and staunchly supported policy of foreign trade. He assured the American citizens of China that their own country would not let the shipping position it now holds slip, even though it might operate at a temporary loss. The growing interest of the United States in foreign trade and in foreign affairs was touched upon. He also declared that it was the duty of every American citizen resident in a foreign land to educate the people of his own country by correspondence or other means to the needs of international trade and to conditions obtaining in the section of the world in which he resided. With such efforts being made by the government of the United States, Americans abroad must add their share to the efforts. False propaganda, such as has been circulated by Americans seeking notoriety and others, must be suppressed. American business men must conduct themselves in such a way as to reflect credit upon and enhance the prestige of their own nation and to take as a personal responsibility that those under them observe the same conventions. In China such has been the case for a number of years to a most satisfactory degree. But even greater than this is the education of the people with whom individual Americans and firms are in touch in the United States in foreign trade through correspondence encouragement to travel and other first hand information. An international viewpoint of the commerce of the United States will thus be gained.

The Problem of the Philippines

BY R. A DUCKWORTH-FORD, F. R. G S.
Philippines Correspondent for *The London Times*

IT has been said that while an Englishman goes to distant dependencies overseas to make a living, an American does so to make a fortune. This may have been true once. It is not true today. Responsibility with power, the romance of the unknown, the lure of adventure, the desire for achievement beyond that of mere wealth, the glory of service exercise their spell over the vigorous sons of New England with the same inspired power as they do over those of Old England The descendants of the old colonists of Virginia and of Massachusetts Bay, the grandsons of the Forty-niners of the Golden West are just as keen and just as able "to preach in advance of the army, and skirmish ahead of the Church" as are the sons of Devon or Sussex-by-the-sea.

When, in 1898, the United States crossed the Pacific and planted the American flag in the Philippine Islands the American people assumed wider, deeper, and more far-reaching responsibilities than they at that time dreamed. By their military occupation, which a few years later was endorsed and ratified by the inauguration of civil government, they descended from the platform of oratorical precept and entered the arena of action. Thus unwittingly, almost at haphazard, America stepped into her rightful place in the Company of Nations—a place that had been marked out for her by Destiny.

Twenty years ago the civil government of the Philippine Islands was inaugurated, with William H. Taft as the first civil governor. He at once took

measures that were aimed to win the confidence and cooperation of the Filipino people. The avowed policy of the new administration was to encourage the introduction of democratic principles and institutions; to train the Filipino people to put these principles into systematic practice; and ultimately, when they should have given evidence of ability to exercise governmental authority with wisdom, fidelity, and restraint, to bestow upon them as generous a form of local autonomy as might be compatible with American interests and international obligations in the Far East.

This general policy was endorsed by Washington, and received a lukewarm sanction by the United States at large. The American people were unenthusiastic because they knew little, and cared still less about the Islands. The shadowy ideas they entertained about them had principally to do with insurrectos, atrocities, malaria, earthquakes, typhoons, fiber rope, and indifferent cigars. The climate was reputed to be equalled in torrid malignancy by the infernal regions alone. Why fuss about a country that was not fit for a white man to die in, let alone to live in? To assert that this was a fairly general conception of the new possessions is not exaggeration.

At that time the Philippines were in a state of political chaos and abject poverty. The Filipino people as a whole—the people of the rural districts—were ignorant, servile, and shiftless. They were infected with the inertia, procrastination, and disinclination to undertake the serious responsibilities of life which is peculiar to Orientals indigenous to the hot, moist, low-lying coasts of the Tropics. The small minority of enlightened Filipinos had acquired many of the characteristics and customs of their Spanish rulers. In fact, it may be truthfully said that they had inherited them, for a large majority of prominent Filipinos were then, and still are *mestizos*—people of mixed blood. The typical "ilustrado" is suave, courteous, debonair. He is extraordinarily sensitive concerning his personal dignity and social status. He loves display; is a master of intrigue; likes to coquette with abstract theories; and is inflicted with a passion for high sounding phrases. His forensic ability is quite remarkable. Nothing perhaps is more indicative of the temperament of the educated classes than their infatuation for controversial debate and their indifference to action and results.

During the inception of civil government the people at large were surly and bewildered The last thing they cherished in their hearts was love for their American conquerors, or gratitude for the priceless gifts America planned to bestow upon them: the gifts of peace, prosperity, and a progressive democratic government. For years the country had been in a state of disorder and rampant lawlessness. The mountainous interiors of all the larger islands were infested with disbanded soldiery, who found banditry a profitable and fascinating game. Isolated coast towns were a prey to their ravages. The planters and farmers were forced to pay frequent and heavy tolls to secure even partial immunity from their depredations. There is no doubt that, in the early days at least, many provincial officials and not a few other Filipinos of prominence were in league with the bandit chiefs, connived at their deeds of outlawry, and aided and abetted their outrages.

It will be at once apparent that Mr. Taft was confronted with a tough problem; one, too, that promised much antagonism and little thanks in its solution. He was preparing to undertake a task which was entirely new in colonial government—a task for which there was no precedent from which he might take his cue. It was his aim to establish a stable, self- contained, internally autonomous government among a group of alien peoples, in a tropical country, ten thousand miles overseas. For upwards of three centuries these peoples had been subject to the dominating and constrictive power of Spain. They were unversed in the most elementary principles of democracy. Such dim enlightenment as they possessed had been absorbed from cast-iron dogmas inculcated by Spanish missionaries. Local American opinion was disinclined to support Mr. Taft's "Little Brown Brother" policy, declaring it to be visionary, unpractical, and unsafe. Filipino opinion had not yet crystallized. Where it suggested itself at all it was sceptical. Whether it was a wise, far sighted policy; whether it was the best policy for the Filipino people, for the development of the Islands, for the future position and prestige of America in the international questions of the Western Pacific littoral and for the ultimate peace of the world, who shall say? At any rate it was an optimistic policy, founded on lofty and generous ideals.

With the goal of eventual local autonomy in view, it was necessary to at once give the Filipinos a real and active participation in the newly established government, to initiate them in the principles of democratic institutions, and to gradually train them in the obligations of civil service, until they should reach a point of efficiency where they might, with reasonable safety, be entrusted with the larger responsibilities of legislation and administration. Mr. Taft realized that a comprehensive and efficient system of civil service was the first essential to prosperous and progressive government, and he forthwith took steps to organize such a system. Fortunately there was at that time a considerable number of Americans of proved initiative and ability available. These men, often at considerable self-sacrifice, had relinquished their careers in the homeland, to serve with the Philippines Expeditionary Force. They had, during their service in the field, acquired a sound working knowledge of the customs and characteristics of the Filipinos, they had become salted to the climatic idiosyncracies of the country, and they had picked up more than a smattering of the Spanish language. From this singularly rich field Mr. Taft was able to obtain the brain and the sinews of an organization that, within a few years, surpassed in aptitude, thoroughness, and efficiency the Federal service in the United States, and which compared favorably with any foreign colonial system. Practically all minor appointments were given to Filipinos, with the assurance that the only requirements for promotion to the higher positions were fidelity, industry, and efficiency.

The policy of gradually extending the governmental field to Filipinos, as they displayed their fitness to cope with wider responsibilities and more exacting duties, was faithfully adhered to by all of Mr. Taft's successors until the collapse of the Republican party in November, 1912. Governors-General Luke E. Wright, Henry C. Ide, James F. Smith, and W. Cameron Forbes in turn carried on the principles of conciliation, reconstruction, and political and economic development that had been enunciated by President McKinley, endorsed by Roosevelt, and put into practice by Mr. Taft. Of this "Big Four" none has left a more indelible mark in the history of Philippine development than Cameron Forbes. In 1904, while yet a young man, he was sent to Manila as a member of the Philippine Commission, by Theodore Roosevelt. He held the portfolio of Commerce and Police until 1909, when

he was appointed Governor-General. This position he retained until shortly after President Wilson took office. During his entire administration Mr. Forbes devoted his practical energies to the economic development of the islands, and as far as possible avoided tampering with their political institutions. From the first he realized that the need for stability of government was primary. Without this essential neither American nor foreign capital could be secured to develop the rich natural resources of the islands, and provide the arteries of trade which were absolutely necessary for their progress and prosperity. Mr. Forbes took various measures to encourage American and foreign capitalists to invest in the islands. These measures were effective. A powerful impulse was given to the repair, construction, and extension of railroads, highways, and bridges. The coastwise carrying service was reorganized; comprehensive harbor works were begun; a cadastral law for the registration of land titles was enacted; a post office savings bank was established. During this period the Islands became commercially modernized, and the city of Manila awoke from a century-long *siesta*, and began to compete, with some intelligence and energy, in the markets of the world.

Lord Cromer once asserted that no country could hope to successfully develop a dependency overseas if the executive and personnel of its government were exposed to the whims of shifting party politics, and were subject to change with every change of party power. President Wilson held other views. Shortly after his accession to the White House Cameron Forbes was abruptly dismissed, and Francis Burton Harrison was appointed Governor-General. In the official message announcing his dismissal, Forbes was invited to engage servants and make other domestic arrangements for the comfort of his successor. It is difficult to conceive of a more uncouth and discourteous method of humiliating a distinguished fellow-countryman, who had for many years served the United States with conspicuous energy, ability, and single mindedness.

Mr. Harrison was an ardent Democrat, and a faithful disciple of the President. He at once fell under Filipino influence. Sergio Osmena, the Speaker, and Manuel Quezon—shortly to be elected the first President of the Philippine Senate—became his confidential advisers. Mr. Harrison appeared to be particularly amenable to Mr. Quezon's suggestions, whose persuasive personality and erratic impulses carried the Chief Executive along a devious and dangerous trail, leading to a wilderness of ill conceived and extravagant legislation. The *Filipinization* of the government was taken in hand. Heads of departments, chiefs of bureau, officers of the constabulary and the customs and revenue services were "let out," and were replaced by Filipinos of immatured experience. The efficiency and integrity of the governmental machine was thus seriously impaired by a too rapid elimination of that devoted body of Americans who had been instrumental in its organization. Many of these men had given the best years of their lives to the building up of a system of civil service that had become a model of efficiency. The service had become their career, and they had looked forward to remaining with it until, in the fullness of time, an honorable record of accomplishment should receive its due reward. But it was not long before the thinning ranks of Americans in the insular service realized that their future rested in the hands of Filipino *politicos*, and that they could hope for little in the way of advancement or retirement.

Since the occupation, in 1898, political leaders of both parties in the United States had given utterance to their views as to the destiny of the Philippines and their people. President McKinley, President Roosevelt, and President Taft had all voiced a sentiment to the effect that it was the intention of the United States to develop, civilize, educate, and train the Filipinos in the science of government; and ultimately, when they should have proved their ability to maintain a just, efficient, and stable government without the counsel and support of America, and to fulfill their international obligations to other states—they might then, if they still desired it, be granted "independence." In 1916 an act, generally known as "The Jones Law," was passed by both Houses of the U. S. Congress, where in the above sentiment was put into concrete form. The preamble of this law (but not the law itself) contains a statement to the effect that it was the purpose of the United States to withdraw their sovereignty over the Philippine Islands, and to recognize their independence, as soon as a stable government could be established.

For some years prior to the passage of the Jones Law, leading Filipino politicians had been agitating for "immediate independence," and "the Philippines for the Filipinos' became a popular and monotonous cry. President Wilson smiled benignly on the movement, and Governor General Harrison became a useful partisan. The passage of the Jones Bill seemed to put the crown of achievement on the aspirations of the Filipino Nationalist party for independence, for they had easily convinced themselves that the government then existing—which was largely directed and controlled by Filipinos—was a stable government. The requirements of the preamble of the Jones Bill had been fulfilled. A stable government, administered in the main by Filipinos, was an accomplished fact. Filipino opinion, therefore, suggested that the United States should forthwith hand the Islands over to the Filipino people, and get out—the sooner the better.

Speaking in general terms, it may be conceded that there is now (1921) a stable government in the Philippine Islands. There was likewise a stable government in the Islands in 1911. It was more stable, more able, and more efficient ten years ago than it is today, for the reason that American ideals, American character, and American experience were then brought directly to bear upon the governed, through the medium of a highly specialized group of American administrators. Since 1913 the government has deteriorated in the fundamental qualities of character, driving-power, and integrity in exact ratio to the withdrawal of American influence.

Although, during the Harrison regime, the Filipino Nationalist party succeeded in obtaining practically undisputed possession of the governmental machine, the presence of a division of the United States Army served as a restraining force on the behavior of the party. It reminded them, at least, that sovereignty still rested in the people of the United States. The Navy also stood by. And American opinion, courageously voiced in the local press, exerted a widely distributed moral influence. Filipino politicians were not permitted to lose sight of the fact that the Philippine Islands are American territory. They were made to understand that, yet awhile, it was inexpedient to tread too violently on American corns. Nevertheless the Philippine Legislature succeeded in passing a number of bills calculated to diminish American prestige, and which were inimical to American commercial interests. The veto power, provided in the Jones Law,

as a safeguard against intemperate and extravagant legislation, was allowed through lack of exercise to fall into decrepitude. The Philippine Congress legislated themselves into control of the railways, placed political *caciques* at their head, and drove expert railwaymen out of the country. They legislated into existence a national bank, and, with a wave of the hand, transformed a gentleman of military proclivities into a master of high finance. They removed the national funds from old established American and foreign banking institutions to the accessible vaults of the newly hatched concern. This bank proceeded to engage in a series of "deals" of a kind that had been hitherto unknown in the science of banking. For no apparent reason other than to speculate in exchange a branch was established at Shanghai. The branch has recently gone into liquidation—its liabilities amounting to upwards of P. 15,000,000. This bank tied up its funds in loans to a single corporation (which has been described as a "one man corporation"), to the tune of some P. 26,000,000. It has suffered other losses, running into millions, in other directions, owing to the reckless incompetence of its amateur management. The bank was on the brink of ruin, when the government saved its bacon by increasing the capital to P. 50,000.000.

During the Great War a majority of American officers in the Philippine Constabulary were granted to enable them to join the American Expeditionary Force in France. Means were found to discourage their return. Filipino officers were found to fill the vacancies—and the most reliable safeguard against banditry, smuggling, gambling, and political jobbery and corruption was thereby emasculated. In the old days the Constabulary was the strong and far-reaching right arm of the Governor-General. By its means he was able to keep a constant and sensitive finger on the political pulse of the country. It afforded him an instrument wherewith to act instantly and effectively, in case of need. The corps still serves various useful purposes. But its officers are all, or nearly all Filipinos—kith and kin of senators, assemblymen, justices, provincial governors, municipal presidents, and so on. As a divining rod in the hands of the Governor-General it has lost much of its usefulness.

Under the wise guidance and steady support of the United States, the more enlightened element of the Filipino people has made encouraging headway toward achieving an appreciable degree of political stability, so far as it concerns the management of domestic affairs. The people as a whole have been carried along in the irresistible stream of progress that was set in motion and kept going by American energy and enterprise. It has been shown that during Mr. Harrison's incumbency of the Malacanan Palace at Manila, the Filipino Nationalist Party—the accredited champions of independence—acquired a preponderance of governmental power. By its means the *Independistas* were able to put through a succession of ill considered and inopportune measures that have brought the country to the verge of financial ruin and economic chaos. It is due only to the timely intervention of Washington that the Philippine government is today a going concern. Without the reinforcement of American commerce and capital, without the immense moral support of American character and prestige, without the mighty buttresses of the United States land and sea forces, the Philippine Islands would be as a house builded upon the quicksands.

Twelve years ago (1909) Thomas F. Millard proclaimed that the Far Eastern question presented the most vital international issue with which the world has to deal. No other question covers so broad a field, includes forces so complex and divers, has such inherent power. Its solution cannot fail to materially affect the future of all nations, and to influence the destiny of the entire human race. As the solution of this problem approaches nearer it assumes larger and more ominous proportions, America, with her vast moral and material power, in her position of leadership in the ideals of Western civilization, cannot lightly shirk her duty to herself, to her colleagues among the Company of Nations, and to posterity. The destiny of the Philippine Islands is inextricably woven into the larger destinies of the Far East and of the Pacific. America cannot avoid active and cogent participation in the guidance of these destinies—and remain a great and beneficent World Power.

Altitudinous Diplomacy

BY C. F. REMER

THE conduct of business for the purpose of influencing the stock exchange has been the ruin of more than one corporation. When a man comes to conduct commercial affairs with his eyes on the stock market, he is likely to forget such homely things as accounts, output and unit costs and he is usually on his way to an exciting but unhappy end. This way of doing business has come to be known as high finance. The name describes it. The story is told of a great American financier and railway owner who secured the removal of an able man from the presidency of an important railroad. When asked by a Congressional committee why he had attacked this railroad president, he replied that a man who ran a railway for Wall Street purposes only was a dangerous man to have at the head of things. The railway owner had little liking for high finance.

One who reflects upon international relations in the Far East is likely to come to the conclusion that the diplomacy that has been practised in this part of the world in the past bears a striking resemblance to the sort of finance that is called high.

The practicioner of high finance forgets that he has an actual business to deal with and that his acts affect the lives and incomes of his employes and of others. The diplomat has frequently forgotten that he represents actual human beings and that his acts will bring these men and women good or ill, peace or war, that they may bring life or death. He forgets that he is a representative of his people, and the people themselves often forget the fact. They fail to hold their diplomats responsible as their agents. The diplomats have frequently come to conduct themselves as if they were not representatives at all but principals in a great game played with ships and armies. They have measured success by the color of the map and not by the welfare of their peoples. They have striven for that indefinite, but impressive, thing called prestige. They have talked a language of their own. They have used such words as national destiny, ascendancy, honor, dominance, expansion and national ambitions. They have, in short, set up standards for the measuring of success and failure in diplomatic negotiations that are as far from the welfare of their peoples as stock exchange speculation is from the dispatching of trains and the upkeep of railway equipment.

This sort of diplomacy has never been given a name. It is desirable that one be found for it so that it will not be necessary to go into a long description of it whenever it is referred to. We may well

give it a name that will bring high finance to mind and that will at the same time accept the preference that diplomacy has always shown for the long and Latin word. The name altitudinous diplomacy is suggested.

It has been said that international relations bear witness to the fact that the worst enemy of the future is the past. It is certainly true that the diplomatic traditions in the East make the task that confronts such a gathering as the Pacific Conference more difficult than it would otherwise be. The methods of twenty-five years ago were simple and they seemed at the time to be successful. Each of the powerful nations of the world went after spheres of influence and concessions in China. The desire for special political and economic advantages was given a thin cover of fine language and the game went merrily on.

Russia, for example, held that she had scored a great victory when she manoeuvered Japan out of southern Manchuria and got into possession herself, after repeated assurances that she had no intention of doing so. Such a triumph of chicanery fills the heart of the altitudinous diplomat with pure delight. He shuts his eyes to the remoter consequences of events and enjoys the cheap success of the day. Japan supposed that she had scored at Paris when she won a decision over China in the matter of the German rights in Shantung. Her diplomats probably believe to this day that the prestige of the Paris victory makes up to her for the loss of China's regard and for membership in a league that has left America out. There is no need to go in search of examples, for in the Shantung decision altitudinous diplomacy gave an unforgotten and an unforgettable revelation of itself. When the secret treaties as to the disposition of the German rights were finally laid upon the table it stood revealed. When the diplomat with a taste for these methods gets into power his country might secure greater happiness by a diplomatic defeat than by a diplomatic victory. That this might be the case never enters the diplomats head, however.

Unless this sort of diplomacy can be kept out of the Pacific Conference we shall see a worse failure than we saw at Paris; the program for disarmament will become a meeting for the purpose of finding out whom to arm against, and disarmament itself will be the occasion for a shrewd smile and a knowing wink. If altitudinous diplomacy is to have its way at Washington it is idle to suppose that China and Siberia will find the least help. These two countries above all others in the world today need a square deal. They cannot get it from the altitudinous diplomat, for he takes what he can and worries his head not at all about such unimportant matters as justice fair-dealing and national welfare. The creed of the altitudinous diplomat, put into American slang is about this: Everything is right that you can get away with.

It seems plain to the dispassionate observer that the true principle that ought to guide the representatives of the various nations in the coming conference is the welfare of their peoples. If the four who meet before the Disarmament Conference will strive to act up to a principle of this sort the work may be hard but the right result will be assured. If they go a step further and agree to deal with China, for example, on the principle that the welfare of the Chinese people is the first concern of China's neighbors a new era will have appeared. Is this too much to expect and to ask? It has become a commonplace of business that it pays to give some consideration to the needs of the customer. A satisfied man, we are told, is a good customer. If this truth works in trade, why does it not in international dealings?

If the welfare of China is not the principle upon which the Chinese problem is approached at the coming conference, the program for China will become a quarrel over China that will arouse the resentment of the Chinese to a degree that their disappointment over the Paris Conference hardly reached Diplomacy must do a new thing if this principle of the welfare of China is to be adopted. If the world had some leader like Abraham Lincoln to stand before the first meeting of the conference at Washington and put into simple language what is wanted, to bring the minds of the representatives of the various nations down from the rarified atmosphere of national destiny and national prestige to the consideration of such commom things as bread and rice and human happiness, the change of attitude might be accomplished with greater ease in the meeting. We know that we do not want another Paris. The question is: Have we the faith and courage to avoid it?

It has been said that the fundamental principle of altitudinous diplomacy is that everything is right that can be accomplished by fair means or by means not quite so fair. If this principle is to dominate at Washington, why waste time and money on it? If we are not to have peace let us procede to get ready for the fight and be done with solemn meetings to make peace. Let us divide the weak nations, parcel out the small, and prepare ourselves for the great Pacific war. If the peoples of the Pacific region are not to have peace, why go through meaningless motions?

The problems of the Pacific include this difficult problem of getting the representatives of the various nations to look at things from a new angle. If what has been called altitudinous diplomacy is renounced the other problems are solvable, if it is not renounced there is little hope that these other problems will be squarely met.

The Washington Conference

BY FRENCH STROTHER

THE avowed purpose of the Washington Conference is to discuss the "limitation of armaments" and "Pacific and Far Eastern problems." The unavowed purpose is to "find the remaining sources of friction in the world and remove them." The hope is that it may arrive at *new method of negotiation*, which can be applied to the solution of all international problems and settle them without war.

The intention, the aspiration, the underlying motive, of the Washington Conference is the desire for permanent world peace. This motive is exactly the same as the motive that prompted the effort to create the League of Nations. The difference between the Washington Conference and the Paris Peace Conference will, nevertheless, be profound. President Wilson, at Paris, believed that it was possible to erect a mechanism into which all future international difficulties could be poured and out of which they would emerge regenerated to the satisfaction of all parties concerned. President Harding, at Washington, believes that no mechanism can be invented which can guarantee, before the event, to operate satisfactorily upon all international problems, because their complexities cannot be estimated in advance—on the contrary, he thinks that humanly speaking, such problems can only be solved by taking them up individually as they arise and settling each one on its

merits, in a spirit of justice and good temper. Thus, the idea at Paris was to erect to order a permanent machinery to produce permanent peace; while the idea at Washington is to find, by conscious practice upon the problems of the present, a method of negotiation, so satisfactory to all nations that it will come in time to be used on all occasions, and that out of its operation will grow whatever machinery is needful to facilitate its use. The Paris Idea was that the delegates to the Peace Conference could write a Constitution of the World, after the manner in which the fathers of our country wrote the Constitution of the United States. The Washington Idea is that the World Constitution must be a growth, an evolution of the practice of government on a world scale, after the manner in which the British Constitution grew and evolved out of the practice of government in that one nation.

This analogy is a sound illumination of the character of the late Paris Conference and of the character of the impending Washington Conference. It is worth while to pursue it a little further, as it will make this point still clearer. The purposes of the American Constitution and of the British Constitution are identical, namely to achieve a representative government of the people, and to secure to all persons equality of treatment under just laws—the ultimate purposes being the peace of the community and the happiness of the individual. But, observe how different are the two forms of government and the two methods of achieving the purpose.

The American Constitution was the product of one intense act of creation, springing like Minerva, full-panoplied from the brain of Jove. Devised for the government of five million people living in thirteen states under the simple economic conditions of the Eighteenth Century, it has marvelously survived to govern one hundred million people living in forty-eight states under the complex economic conditions of the Twentieth Century. But the miracle of this survival needs constantly to be explained, if the Constitution itself is to be truly understood. The explanation is that the American Constitution has governed a people predominantly of one blood, one speech, and one political tradition, profoundly attached to the idea of lawful liberty, and long accustomed to practical political action. Above all, it must be remembered that only such a politically minded and practical race could have realized that their Constitution must only look inflexible, and must not be inflexible; or could have devised that practice of constant judicial interpretation of its meaning, which has adjusted it to the infinite fluctuations of practical political situations as they arose. Nor should it be forgotten that one such interpretation (the "constitutionality" of slavery) was taken out of the hands of the interpreting court (the Supreme Court) erected by the Constitution itself for the purpose, and was settled by the ultimate arbitrament of civil war.

Observe now how differently the British democracy-under-law is governed. The British Constitution is not a written document; no officer or citizen of Great Britain can produce a written paper or parchment and say: "Here is the substantive charter of our institutions." The British Constitution, so called, is simply the sum total of the British ideal of government as that ideal has come to be expressed in institutions which originally were improvised to meet political emergencies as they arose, and which were retained afterward because they "worked." Whenever they ceased to "work," they were altered to fit the new conditions, and new "precedents" were thus established and accepted. In this way, the British Constitution has been quietly and continuously "amended," now by a statute of Parliament, sometimes even by a mere order in council.

The foregoing comparison of the American and British Constitutions suggests very accurately the differences between the spirit and method of the Paris Conference and of the Washington Conference. With these differences in mind, it now becomes clear what may be expected of the Washington Conference. It will be a gathering of responsible statesmen of the principal nations of the world, their object being to discuss fully the danger-spots of the present international situation, and to devise settlements of all present dangers that might result in war in the near future. If (and the word if must be emphasized, for it represents only a hope, and not a faith)—if these settlements disclose a method of negotiation which can be applied to international disputes of every character, there may emerge from the Washington conference various kinds of mechanical arrangements (of the order of the High Court of International Justice) which may evolve into permanent mechanisms to maintain permanent and universal world peace.

President Harding's call to the Conference recognized by name two "sources of friction"—in other words, two obvious breeders of war. One is armaments—otherwise, the present world practice of "gun-toting.' The other is "Pacific and Far Eastern problems"—otherwise, the presence in the Orient of four powerful armed nations, quarreling or ready to quarrel over the choice of position for exploiting commercially the most presently promising unexploited source of new wealth in the world, namely, China and the islands of the Pacific Ocean.

The reasons why President Harding put disarmament first in the subjects to be discussed are quite obvious. Any one who wishes to have in mind the practical case against armaments, may find the staggering economic and human figures of their cost in recent statistical material. The moral and humane arguments need no recapitulation—the civilized world has cast an unanimous ballot that some way out of "armed peace" must be found. The easiest part of armament to get rid of is the navies, because proportional reduction would not alter the relative power of the nations, and because each nation can make sure, by very simple means, that the others are keeping their promises. It is impossible to hide battleships. The strength of armies is more easily disguised. And the peculiar complexities of the military problem of French defense against German aggression stand in the way of an easy agreement, covering disarmament on the land. For these reasons, the Washington Conference, on the question of disarmament, will probably content itself with trying to find a solution covering navies only, and leave to a more auspicious future the question of the armies.

The reasons why President Harding included "Pacific and Far Eastern problems," though not at all obscure, are less familiar to the public, and should be brought to memory afresh. Briefly the facts are these:

The Treaty of Versailles was limited in its scope to the restoration of peace between the warring powers of Europe. It so happened, because those powers all had colonial possessions, that territories in all parts of the world were incidentally involved. But the substantial purpose at Versailles was the peace of the occident. To put it in another way, the world, broadly, is divided into three great regions—

Europe, Asia, and America. It so happens, notwithstanding our century-old idea of our "isolation" as solely an American power, that we have always been one of the leading powers of Europe. The fact that we had to go into the latest and greatest European war opened our eyes to this truth. But what most of us did not so readily see, and what Mr. Harding and his advisers and all the rest of the nations do see, is that it so happens that the United States, by virtue of its geographical position, is also one of the leading powers of Asia. Exactly as a militaristic nation of Europe recently threatened our national safety by way of our eastern seaboard, and damaged our national interests, notwithstanding that the Atlantic Ocean lay between that nation and us; just so can a militaristic nation of Asia threaten our national safety by way of our western seaboard, and can damage our national interests, notwithstanding that the Pacific Ocean lies between.

Thus, we see that we are a European power when Europe is in ferment, and that we are an Asiatic power when Asia is in ferment. The European ferment went unchecked to the explosion point. Viewing aghast the ruin which that explosion wrought, and awakened to the moral of its lesson, we have determined to stop the Asiatic ferment before it reaches the explosion point.

(Of course, the full lesson is that there are no longer any such regions as Europe and Asia and America. There is only the World—and no nation can be in danger of war without every foot of the earth's surface trembling in response to its perturbation).

What, then, is "the Asiatic ferment"? In terms of day-to-day incident as we read it in the newspapers, it comprises such things as "Yap," "the Open Door in China," "the seizure of Shantung," "a white Australia," and "a Japanese mandate in the Pacific, north of the equator." But we must get a broader picture if we are to "find the sources of friction and remove them." Let us try to sketch this broad picture very briefly.

The great outstanding fact of Asia is the helplessness of China. Here is a vast and far from fully populated territory, a Golconda of undeveloped riches, a treasure-house of coal and iron and petroleum, a fertile land for agriculture, peopled by a mixed race of industrious, intelligent, and thrifty citizens who, once brought under the modern industrial system, would probably be the richest group of human beings in the world, and the best customers of all the other nations. These people, however, have not come into the modern industrial civilization and hence cannot yet develop the priceless material gifts with which Nature has endowed them. And, what is worse, these people have not developed or acquired the art of national government. They are thus, on the one hand, helpless to use their treasures; and they are thus, on the other hand, helpless to defend them.

Now, into the same part of the world with this helpless giant, there appeared, a few years ago, six other nations. These were Russia, Great Britain, France, Germany, Japan, and the United States. The first five undertook to seize China's riches by annexing Chinese territory. Common threats of war and common fears made this partition of China a matter of attrition rather than of outright dismemberment. The method was to start with the seizure of a small slice of territory, to claim beyond this a "sphere of influence," and then to transform the sphere of influence into a larger seizure of land, and so on. This procedure was in full operation when the World War broke out and destroyed, for the moment, the power of two of these nations (Germany and Russia) to continue their aggressions, while strengthening the power of a third nation (Japan) to acquire Chinese territory.

The sixth nation concerned with China's problem was the United States of America. We adopted a different policy. We declared that we had no wish to annex Chinese territory, and that we did not believe that any one else should do so. We took the position that China should be taught to govern herself and develop her own natural resources. Our contention was, that once she did so, she would become a market big enough for everybody, and all other nations would share in her prosperity. This was our policy of "the Open Door."

The positions of the other five powers were not identical, but they were every one radically different from ours. The positions of Great Britain, Russia, France, and Germany were substantially identical among themselves; namely, that China, left to herself, would never develop herself industrially or politically, and that, as they needed her raw materials and markets at once, they would take charge of such parts of China as they could seize, and develop them themselves.

The actual position of Japan was practically the same as that of her European rivals, but Japan professed other motives in addition. Japan pointed to two unique peculiarities of her relationship with China. These were: (1) her geographical position and (2) her immediate need to find room for her excess population. Japan claimed the same right as other advanced nations claimed, to exploit a backward nation. But she made these other two claims in addition One of these was political—the right to defend a "Monroe Doctrine of Asia." The other was economic—the right to "racial self-preservation."

It is beside the point to argue the merits of these various points of view. The point to observe is, that they are various. They are different, and they breed differences. They are most emphatically "sources of friction." Our philosophy of China's position has brought us into conflict with Japan, acting under her philosophy of China's position, in the question of the future status of Shantung. Australia's philosophy of Japan's position has brought the British government into conflict with Japan over the whole question of the renewal of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance. And these concrete examples could be multiplied endlessly. But it is needless to do so; for, if we will remember the broad statement of the three main philosophies of helpless China's position, all details of the "Pacific and Far Eastern problems" will fall into proper perspective. Remembering, in addition, that Yap, for example, is an incidental strategic military corollary of the main issue, while Shantung obviously goes to the economic heart of the problem, just as the Anglo-Japanese Alliance goes to the political heart of the problem.

The reasons are now clear for the inclusion of the Pacific in President Harding's program for the Conference. The "Peace of Europe" was written at Paris. He proposes that the "Peace of Asia" be written at Washington. The one was written to end a world war. The other is to be written to prevent another world war.

The stupendous significance of the Washington Conference can scarcely be overstated. The most significant point about it is that America called it and that it will sit in America. The meaning of this point is clear. It means that America has at last accepted the fact that this country is the moral, political, and economic leader of the world. This is not said boast-

ingly, or in a spirit of exultation. Pride has no place at such a moment, when the most awful responsibility that ever rested upon human conscience is placed upon us. The whole world looks to us for leadership out of terrors too frightful for the human spirit to contemplate, and for relief from burdens too grievous to be borne. The peace of the world, the means of human sustenance, the continuance of civilization, perhaps the very survival of the human race as we know it—these things rest largely upon our wisdom, our character, and our good-will. For we now have the largest civilized population, with the most effective economic mechanism, and the least impaired political institutions, of all the peoples of the earth. These things are the measure of our responsibilities, not of our opportunities.

In truth, we have had this position for ten years past. The significance of the Washington Conference is that we have at last awakened to our responsibilities, and that we have at last resolved manfully to discharge them.

Hardly less significant are the new spirit and method of the Conference. To resume, for a moment, the analogy used earlier in this article. Our Constitution was written under the inspiration of the French Revolution, and was an effort to imitate the rigid, logical processes of the Latin mind. As has been pointed out, this alien-origined Constitution has been perpetuated only by the practice of a curious process of continuous "interpretation," which was in reality an exhibition of our Anglo-Saxon tradition at work upon this anomalous political document, making it politically practical. No sane American would dream of abandoning our system of a written Constitution. But when President Wilson proposed to write a similar World Constitution, the American stomach rebelled. It rebelled consciously at the danger to American sovereignty implied in a federation of the world. But it rebelled unconsciously at the proposed violation of the Anglo-Saxon political tradition, inherent in our race. Our intellect has tempted us into imitating "the fathers" by writing state constitutions in imitation of the Federal Constitution, just as their intellect tempted them into imitating the logical French by writing a Constitution at all. We have learned to make such constitutions "work," and see no reason for abandoning them. "The fathers" themselves were conscious of the need for amendments, and promptly began to make them. But our instinct is to let practical measures, meeting present emergencies, evolve into unwritten laws of general application. This is the spirit of the Washington Conference. It is a return to the natural Anglo-Saxon method. This method produced the great British Empire. It has been the real method (obscured under French forms) that has underlain our own success in developing the United States, with its marvelous growth from a handful of colonies into a nation whose territory spreads from the longitude of Greenland to the longitude of Peking and whose people are (practically speaking) the best governed as well as the most prosperous in the world.

The Washington Conference, then, is primarily an evidence of America's awakening to the fact and the responsibility of her world leadership. It is, besides, a return to our inherited, instinctive, practical, evolutional method of political action, as against our acquired Franco-logical method of making constitutions to order, and then trusting to luck and good management to make them fit the work they are expected to do.—*The World's Work.*

The Problem of Shantung

BY JOHN W. KINGSNORTH

SHANTUNG, as typifying the Kiachow lease of Germany, seized and held by Japan at the beginning of the war just past, and awarded to the latter nation by the Versailles Peace Conference, has come to be the best known bit of Chinese—or what was Chinese—territory to the outside world. The long debates and the reports of the Committee on Foreign Relations of the United States Senate preceding the rejection of the Versailles compact has made it a household word in the United States. Because the refusal was given to the interested nations of the world somewhat in terms of Shantung it has assumed a similar status elsewhere.

Japan has heard more of Shantung than she has of Manchuria and Mongolia or of her Siberian conquests because of the publicity given her movements in connection with her grabbing of this section of Chinese soil. The historical, political and social aspects of the province have been widely discussed in the press of the United States.

A realization of this fact has been made evident by the movements of Japan within the past three weeks. Japan, through her Minister at Peking, has been making serious attempts to "get out from under" the Shantung problem. The process of "getting out from under" has been accompanied by the usual bunkum of Japanese military diplomacy. Japan is especially desirous of dropping this international hot potato while the time still remains to consolidate the property interests which she holds by virtue of private and governmental ownership and while the opportunity is afforded to give back this bit of former Chinese property in an emasculated condition.

With the first indication that a Pacific Conference would precede the Disarmament Conference in Washington, Japan began to think about Yap and Shantung, these being the latest sections of her territorial expansion under the "grabbing" policy instituted during the weakest period of the Allied offensive against Germany. The blinding glare of international publicity had brought these questions into the foreground. Japan knew certainly that she would be called upon the defend her position, an extremely unstable one, as regarded Yap and Shantung. Disquieting rumors, emanating undoubtedly from Japanese subsidized sources, have several times told the residents of the Far East that a satisfactory settlement of these two questions had been arrived at with the United States, but the truth of this news has been discredited by the lack of confirmation from America itself.

Failing to obtain such action elsewhere, Japan has brought the Shantung problem back to China. A growing pessimism among the Chinese as to the possibilities of success at the conference gave Japan the hope of sowing her seed on fertile ground. Three weeks ago the first offers were put forth. A certain indefiniteness accompanied them. The idea of a "little Pacific Conference," with Great Britain and the United States as arbitrators, was advanced but met with no response.

Now comes a complete definition of the terms of Japan—at least, the terms which Japan desires to make public. A review of the terms presented to China in the Twenty-One Demands as actually made and of those published for consumption in the West bring a serious doubt in the minds of the foreign observer as to what secret jokers Japan has attached to the documents thrown open for public inspection. It can be said with every possible assurance that

Japan has no intention of giving up Shantung without certain guarantees that her prestige and influence will not be weakened. Japan is not in the habit of doing her diplomatic business in that way.

The public proposals are as follows:

1.—The leasehold of Kiachow and the rights originally granted to Germany with regard to the 50 kilometers around Kiachow Bay shall be restored to China.

2.—The Japanese government will abandon plans for the establishment of a Japanese exclusive settlement or an international settlement in Tsingtao, provided that China engages to open of its own accord the entire leased territory of Kiachow as a port of trade and to permit the nationals of all foreign countries freely to reside and to carry on commerce, trade, agriculture and other legal pursuits within such territory, and that she further undertake to respect the vested rights of all foreigners.

China shall likewise carry out forthwith the opening of suitable cities and towns within the province of Shantung for residence and trade of the nationals of all foreign countries.

Regulations for the opening of places under the foregoing clauses shall be determined by the Chinese government upon consultation with the Powers interested.

3.—The Kiachow-Tsinanfu Railway and all mines appurtant thereto shall be worked as a joint Sino-Japanese enterprise.

4.—Japan will renounce preferential rights with regard to foreign assistances in persons, capital and material, stipulated in the German Treaty of March 6, 1898

5.—Rights relative to the extensions of the Kiaochow-Tsinanfu Railway, and options for the construction of the Yientai-Weishien Railway will be thrown open for the common activity of the international financial consortium in China.

6.—The status of the Custom House at Tsingtao as forming an integral part of the general customs system of China shall be clearer defined that under the German regime.

7.—Public property used for administrative purposes within the leased territory of Kiaochow will, in general, be transferred to China; it being understood that the maintenance of public works and establishments shall previously be arranged between the Japanese and Chinese governments.

8.—With a view to arranging detailed plans, carrying into effect the terms of settlement above indicated and for the purpose of adjusting other matters not embodied therein the Japanese and Chinese governments shall appoint their respective commissioners as soon as possible.

9.—The Japanese government has on more than one occasion declared willingness to proceed to the recall of Japanese troops now stationed along the Kiaochow-Tsinanfu Railway upon the organization by China of a police force to assume protection of the railway. As soon as the Chinese government shall have organized such police force and have notified the Japanese government to the effect, the Japanese troops will be ordered to hand over to the Chinese police the charge of the railway protection and thereupon immediately to withdraw. It is, however, to be understood that the question of the organization of a special police guarding the Shantung Railway shall be reserved for future consideration between Japan and China.

And thus ends the wonderfully altruistic offer of the return to China of Shantung. How truly they illustrate the statement made by George H. Fairchild, an accurate observer of affairs Far Eastern, in last weeks issue of *The Review* that: "The Oriental is a better diplomat than we, not necessarily because he is more intelligent, but because his social development has been such as to bring out and favor the wary, the wily, the patient schemer and plotter rather than the bold, blunt and hasty man of action."

Japan has made these offers for a purpose which does not deal directly with the return of territory to China—rather with the establishing of an opinion with the nations of the West that Japan is more than willing to return the Kiaochow lease to China but that the latter nation is too stubbornly antagonistic to accept such a free will offering. Japan has sufficient propaganda sources in all sections of the world to make such an announcement effective among the peoples of the West who are to a greater or lesser degree ignorant of the affairs of the Far East. And this is one of Japan's strongest *fortes*—playing upon the ignorance of the people of the other side of the world. Further than this there is evidence that such propaganda has thrown dust in the eyes of observers in the Far East, who are taken to be more or less impartial.

However, a close examination of the document reveals that it is filled with jokers. catch words and phrases, and with *an actual relinquishment of further territory by China in favor of Japan.*

Examine the clauses from the Chinese point of veiw step by step. Japan agrees to return the territory surrounding Tsingtao, there being no particular reason, economic or otherwise, since the city is the point of strategy, for not taking such a move.

The second clause reveals the first joker. Japan is willing to relinquish her ambitions to an exclusive Japanese settlement or even an international settlement providing China opens the port to international trade, but under the assurance that she further undertakes to respect the *vested rights* of foreigners. It is a fact well known that private or *vested* Japanese interests own at the present time all of the waterfront and other desirable property in Tsingtao. There is no reason to want a concession. Japan already has one. Her property interests will give her the power to dictate the governing of the city of Tsingtao and in connection with this clause seven is a further enlightenment.

Japan's expansion is protected further in the second paragraph of clause two - the opening of suitable cities and towns in Shantung for foreign residence and trade. Just what objectives Japan has are not explained but the recent opening up of the fact that Japanese police are stationed in the city of Tsinanfu without any legal right may give an idea as to what this means. Tsinanfu would undoubtedly be the first city opened under such an agreement and instead of Japan being confined to the coast in the city of Tsingtao she would have an establishment at Tsinanfu, more than probable in the form of a military garrison such as the illegal one now established and maintained at Hankow. This move would be an immensely valuable spoke in Japan's wheel of imperial territorial expansion.

Clause three would make the Tsinanfu-Kiaochow Railway a joint Sino-Japanese enterprise, including the mines. It is well to take into consideration that the Chinese government is in a most embrassing financial position verging on bankruptcy. Under such an agreement it would be up to Japan to do the financing. By such a move Japan would own her

half, or possibly the arrangement would give Japan more than a half, of the railway by virtue of the agreement and the other half by a more powerful factor, a mortgage. Such cooperation is beautiful to be hold. A similar condition would also obtain with the mines.

Clause four gives up certain industrial privileges. Japan through this either hopes to prove that she is respecting the Open Door policy, in order that it may be disregarded in Manchuria, or she has other agreements of a secret nature that will make this provision void.

There is not a little humor in clause five. It may be taken as the Japanese view of the Consortium. Under the Consortium agreement that international body of finance has the right without Japan's agreement on the specific instance to such a financing. Again the International Consortium has given no evidence that it will succeed in any way and its position has been weaken by private activities of various banks in the groups represented. Japan has undoubtedly taken this into consideration.

Clause six says the status of the Tsingtao bustoms will received a *clearer* definition. There is such outspokenness in this statement. What does *clearer* mean? It might mean anything up to a point *clank* statement on the part of Japan that she intend d to govern the customs according to her own wishes.

Another piece of veiled obscuring appears in clause seven. It is stated that *in general* public property for administrative purposes will be returned to China. Again the question may be asked, what does *in general* mean? The clause continues further that the maintenance and operation of public works and establishments will previously be arranged between the Japanese and Chinese government. It is an unquestionable statement that Japan has been spending money recklessly in Shantung. The descrepancy between the actual income of the municipality of Tsingtao and its expenditures totals millions. Will China be asked to reimburse Japan for these pseudo improvements? Such a step is an impossibility. Or, as has been rumored, not without grounds for such a statement, does Japan intends to use Shantung as a pawn to be traded for that eminently richer area, the Liaotung lease in South Manchuria? This leasehold expires in March, 1923. The South Manchuria Railway, a part of the lease, is announcing an ambitious expansion scheme, funds for which may be borrowed in the United States, and this would further convince an observer that Japan's ulterior motive may be a ninety-nine year extension on the Liaotung lease and rights for the return of Shantung.

One is reminded in clause eight that China has had sufficient experience in the negotiations with regard to the Twenty-One Demands to know what a meeting of a joint Chinese-Japanese official commission will mean. Here is the opportunity for the secret demands and for the pressure necessary to secure the objectives of Japan. The Chinese delegation, in so far as the machinations of the Japanese can make it possible, will be of a pro-Japanese tinge. The result of such negotiations is obvious.

The withdrawal of Japanese troops as mentioned in clause nine is meaningless. There are Japanese troops illegally stationed in all parts of China. Then again should Japan say that the railway guard of China was not efficient or acceptable and continue her occupation indefinitely.

Every clause of the proposal is filled with empty and meaningless phrases. There is not a single frank and outspoken statement. China may expect anything in the Japanese interpretation and plainly a loss of further sovereignty is implied.

China's course is clear. She must emphatically lay this best known of all of her questions before the Pacific Conference. She cannot be in a position any more untenable than her present one if she is not successful, and there are reasons to assume that she has a fair chance of attaining her aims. Negotiations with Japan have always been to China's sorrow and there is no reason to believe at this time that Japan has experienced a change of heart She is merely covering up her family skeletons with a hope of impressing the nations of the West with a sudden altruism and strengthening of her own position at the approaching conferences.

Chronicles of Chinese Cotton

BY VERNE DYSON

CHINA'S quickened cotton industry has a romantic past. There is a trade tradition that Marco Polo brought from India the first cotton seed in the Celestial Empire. That was six centuries ago.

The strange, white stuff was exhibited at the capital where it aroused the proverbial curiosity. The earliest cotton garment was a robe for the Emperor, and for years thereafter it was a distinction for anyone to possess clothing made from the rare fibre.

From the time of Marco Polo onward cotton was cultivated, but in small quantities for five and one-half centuries. Not until fifty years ago did cotton become an important crop in China, and it is within the last twenty-five years that the country's great spinning and weaving industry has been established. When developments began, they came quick and fast. Since 1900 the number of spindles in native owned mills has leaped from 100,000 to 1,700,000.

Considering the general political and economic conditions in China, the world war, exchange and other besetting commercial evils, the advance in the cotton industry is nothing short of astounding. Recently Chinese capital to the extent of $5,000,000 was placed in the model industrial plant of the Heng Yuen Textile Company in Tientsin. And this is only one of a number of ambitious native enterprises.

Of the 102 cotton mills in operation in China, representing investments running into tens of millions, the Chinese themselves own sixty-eight. The Japanese have twenty-nine and the British five.

In spite of Peking, Canton and the tuchuns, Chinese capitalists are showing faith in themselves and in their country. Here we have patriotism in the concrete, the power that must in the end stabilize China.

Aside from the hopefulness of the Chinese captains of industry, other outstanding features of the cotton industry at the present are: the active demand for finished cotton products; the tendency of the mills to specialize; the preponderance of American machinery; and the aggressiveness of the Japanese. But first, let us go back.

The earliest cotton mill in China with modern machinery was the San Sing, built in Shanghai about thirty years ago by the government. It was managed by a staff picked by the noted Li Hung Chang, and without profit to the imperial treasury.

Finally the enterprise was taken over by Ex-Viceroy Sheng Kah Poh, and it is still owned by

members of his family. Sheng Tung Yee is the present chairman of the board of directors. The pioneer plant is located at 87 Yangtszepoo Road.

Two or three years after the birth of the Sang Sing, the British established the Ewo Cotton Spinning & Weaving Company, Ltd. This mill, managed by Jardine, Matheson & Co., has a long, honorable record. If we take personalities into consideration, it must be said that the mill's enviable success is due in great measure to the persistent efforts of James Kerfoot, its superintendent and technical expert.

Mr. Kerfoot devoted nearly a quarter of a century to cotton mill development in Shanghai. After the Ewo had been firmly established, Mr. Kerfoot assisted in developing two other mill properties for Jardine, Matheson & Co.—the Yangtszepoo and the Kung Yik. The three mills have a total of 355,520 spindles and 1,814 looms. Mr. Kerfoot retired last year and returned to England, he received a bonus of Tls, 50,000 as token of appreciation from his employers.

These British mills early began to adopt the traditional methods which have given world prominence to English cotton mills. For the past fifteen years they have specialized in high-grade textiles, blanket making and the development of a dyeing plant.

Two other substantial pioneer British mills in Shanghai are the Oriental, managed by Arnold Bros., and the Laou Kung Mow, managed by Ilbert & Co. It was in 1896 that the latter concern engaged as its cotton buyer A. B. Rosenfeld, who was to have a long, interesting and profitable career in the industry.

Mr. Rosenfeld was the first foreign cotton buyer in China, a pioneer in the strict sense for he left the comforts of the port cities and went into the back country. His operations inland covered a period of seven years during which time he experienced hardship and adventure and acquired the ability to discuss cotton prices in two or three dialects.

After the passing of twenty-five years Mr. Rosenfeld continues in the cotton business as head of A. B. Rosenfeld & Son, a concern which has handled millions of bales. You see weekly cotton reports from his office in the Shanghai dailies, and several times a year he is called upon for figures and opinions by the consuls of the different governments.

Before 1896 it was the custom of the local cotton mills to buy all of their raw product in Shanghai. Rosenfeld had a better way. He established a chain of buying stations in the cotton-growing districts. His outposts extended up the Yangtsze Valley to Hankow. The buying depots were used also for distributing finished yarn to the country populace, a majority of which did their own weaving. One staff of employes at each center served for all purposes. The efficiency of this method was reflected in the dividends of the Laou Kung Mow mill. In a few years the plan was copied by the other mills.

In the nineties the cotton belt of China was not nearly so extensive as now. The first white fields were seen in the provinces of Kiangsu, Chekiang, Chili and other small portions of the Yangtse Valley At present cotton is grown extensively in these other provinces: Shensi, Shansi, Szechuen, Honan, Kiangsi, Shantung and in the central part of Anhwei. From the first Shanghai has been the cotton center of China.

When Mr. Rosenfeld went into the cotton country he found in general use an inexpensive foot ginning machine which had been invented by a Japanese about 1890. This device was a boon to the small grower and it had an influence on the entire industry in China. It is expected that a similar transformation will be caused by an inexpensive hand weaving machine, recently invented by a Chinese returned student. The Chinese countryman prefers to buy the yarn and do his own weaving if possible.

'In the old days it was interesting to notice the methods of the up-country ginner," Mr. Rosenfeld relates. "The total capital of the operator in many cases was not over $50. The business usually was conducted purely as a family affair.

"The head of the house was buyer and seller, making the trips to and from Shanghai. The ginning machine at home was operated by his wife and larger children. It was the custom for the husband to have a supply of raw material on hand to keep the family busy while he was away on a business trip.

"Considerably larger in extent were the operations of the landlords who leased to small tenants on shares. Members of this class sometimes would market two or three thousand bales of cotton in a season.

"Formerly there were several classes of ginners who brought cotton to Shanghai: those living near-by who carried their product to town on a pole; those who came up in boats with the flood tide; and those who came down with the ebb tide. By 1908 these methods for the most part had passed away. The custom now is for the country ginner to sell his product in Shanghai through native brokers of whom there are a great many. When the ginner brought his cotton to town he had to sell at once and return home. The broker can now hold the cotton and 'feel' the market. In any event, the majority of the country ginners and the growers appear to be satisfied with the present broker system for disposing of their product."

As Jardine, Matheson & Co., was the first foreign concern to operate a cotton mill in China, it was the first to distribute cotton mill machinery. The British had a monopoly on the market until the World War.

With England's factories making munitions of war, the Oriental demand for mill machinery could not be met. Here was America's chance. In the early years of the conflict, after the English supply of mill machinery had been suspended, American-made equipment was distributed in China even by British trading companies.

In 1916 appeared the first cotton mills, made and sold by the Americans. They were the plants of the Wah Shing Cotton Spinning Company and the Yu Yuen Cotton Spinning Company, both in Tientsin which has become, next to Shanghai, the most important cotton manufacturing center in China. These mills, each having 25,000 spindles, were sold by Andersen, Meyer & Co., a firm that has since become the chief distributer of American-made cotton mill machinery in the Orient.

Shanghai's first American made cotton mill arrived in 1917 for the Ta Dah Cotton Spinning & Weaving Company, organized by H. Y. Moh. A second concern, the Hou Sung Cotton Spinning & Weaving Company, was later established in Shanghai by Mr. Moh.

Tientsin, likewise, acquired a new mill in 1917, the Heng Yuen Textile Company, specializing in duck and heavy canvas and selling principally to the Chinese government. Several units have since been added and it is regarded as one of the model plants of the country. This and a duplicate plant in Manchuria were bought from the United States.

These latest mills are a pleasing contrast to some of the equipment brought to China in war times when a desperate effort was made by the Chinese, whose nation was not actively engaged in the conflict, to take advantage of the world shortage of cotton goods.

Urgent demands in China resulted in old mills in England and America being knocked down and shipped across the ocean. It is difficult to ascertain the exact number of second-hand plants installed as, the cotton goods manufacturers take the position that the less said about them the better. Some rather poor machinery came over.

Cotton mill building in China reached the "boom" stage in 1919 when thirty-eight plants were erected with a total of 590,00 spindles. The great advance came when the Chinese realized they could compete successfully with Indian and Japanese yarn.

The stimulus given the cotton industry during the war has not abated. Apparently the mill building record for 1921 will equal that of the big year of 1919. There are at present thirty-eight mills in the sourse of construction, most of which will be in operation by the end of the year. Interesting and encouraging features of the industry are pointed out by W. F. Lowell of the Saco-Lowell Shops.

"At first the product of the China mills was principally yarn. Some of the mills now are giving more and more attention to weaving. In this particular, they are beginning to specialize, like the great mills of America and Europe. In the manufacture of the cloth, the mills are giving scientific attention to quality, design and the other high points of the industry.

"One firm in Shanghai, the China Thread Works, has specializes in thread-making, which is the highest form of the cotton spinning art. The company has established a plant for making paper boxes, and it manufacturers its own wooden spools. The organizer of this concern, capitalized at $1,500,000, was Woo Ling Shu.

"The Heng Yuen plant in Tientsin is devoted exclusively to the manufacturer of duck cloth. Mill owners in China are showing a commendable faith in themselves. They are not hesitating to enter the field in competition with old, established concerns in America and Europe."

The Japanese are becoming a strong factor in the cotton industry of China. Duties which the Peking government has imposed on exported raw cotton and imported yarn and cotton goods have stimulated the building of Japanese mills on Chinese soil. In addition to buying new mill machinery, the Japanese are transplanting mills from Japan to China.

The Japanese have twenty-nine cotton mills in China, nine of them in Shanghai. Nine new mills are now in the course of construction in the International Settlement of that city. The Japanese Consul in Shanghai reports that the new cotton mills which will be completed by his countrymen in China within the next twelve months will have a total of approximately half a million spindles.

The group of five mills operated in Shanghai by the Naiga Wata Kaisha, Ltd., have a total of 182,232 spindles and 600 looms and constitute one of the most important mill properties in China, representing and investment of about $6,000,000.

The pioneer Japanese cotton merchants in China were the Mitsui Bussan Daisha, Ltd., and the Nippon Menkwa Kabushiki, Ltd. Five years ago the Nikkwa Boshoku Kabushiki Kaisha (Japan-China Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.), purchased the International Mill from British interests. There are several other Japanese cotton trading concerns operating in Shanghai.

Below is a list of cotton mills and other trade information, recently compiled by Mr. Rosenfeld for the United States government:

Shanghai: Foreign Mills.					
Ewo Cotton Mill	73,512	spindles and	812	looms.	
Yangtszepoo Cotton Mill	156,632	,,	502	,,	
Kung Yik Cotton Mill	125,376	,,	500	,,	
Oriental Cotton Mill	50,768	,,	500	,,	
Laou Kung Mow Cotton Mill	50,096	,,	500	,,	
	256,284	,,	2,814	,,	
Shanghai: Japanese Mills.					
Naigai Wata Kaisha, Ltd. (5 Mills)	182,232	,,	600	,,	
Shanghai Cotton Mill (3 Mills)	96,374	,,	886	,,	
Japan-China Cotton Mill	53,056	,,		,,	
	331,662	,,	1,486	,,	
Shanghai Chinese Mills.					
Heng Foong Cotton Mill	40 144	,,	354	,,	
Ching Hwa Cotton Mill	13,548	,,			
Sun Sin Cotton Mill No. 1	48,000	,,	700	,,	
Sun Sin Cotton Mill No. 2	42,000	,,			
Teh Dah Cotton Mill	19,020	,,			
Hong Yue Cotton Mill	39,200	,,	240	,,	
Poh Yik Cotton Mill	30 520	,,	200	,,	
Hou Sung Cotton Mill	58,800	,,	296	,,	
Pao Zung Cotton Mill No. 1	41,472	,,			
Wei Tung Cotton Mill	25,100	,,			
Dong Chong Cotton Mill	11,592	,,			
San Sin Cotton Mill	71,880	,,	1,000	,,	
	441,276	,,	2,890	,,	
Tungchow: Dah Sun Cotton Mill No. 1	77,180	,,	700	,,	
Dah Sun Cotton Mill No. 2	35,000	,,			
Soochow: Pao Tung Cotton Mill	22,568	,,			
Wu-sih. Nien Ching Cotton Mill	13,832	,,			
Ching Sing Cotton Mill	30,000	,,			
Kwang Ching Cotton Mill	20,408	,,			
Chang-su: Shun Chee Cotton Mill	12,740	,,			
Taichong: Tse Tai Cotton Mill	22,700	,,			
Kiangyen: Lee Yung & Co.	15,000	,,			
Hangchow: Ting Sing Cotton Mill	20,360	,,	320	,,	
Ningpo: Woo Foong Cotton Mill	23,200	,,			
Shao-san: Tung Wei Kung Cotton Mill	14,560	,,			
Foo-zwu: Yue Chun Dee Yee Co Mill	10,000	,,			
Woochong: Chu Hsing Cotton Mill	90,000	,,	600	,,	
Hankow Dee Yee Co Mill	41,310	,,	500	,,	
Honan: Kwang Yik Cotton Mill	38,592	,,			
Yue Foong Cotton Mill	50,000	,,	200	,,	
Chen Hsing Cotton Mill	3,000	,,			
Tientsin: Hwa Hsing Cotton Mill	25,056	,,			
Yue Yuen Cotton Mill	50,680	,,			
Heng Yuen Cotton Mill	45,000	,,	300	,,	
Lee Sun Cotton Mill	1,008	,,			
Pao Zung Cotton Mill No. 3	50,000	,,			
Tsinanfu: Loo Foong Cotton Mill	27,376	,,			
Shantung: Hwa Sing Cotton Mill	19 464	,,			
Total	759,034	,,	2,620	,,	

Total Number of Spindles and Looms in China

	Spindles	Looms.
Foreign Mills in Shanghai	256,284	2,814
Japanese ,, ,, ,,	331 662	1,486
Chinese ,, ,, ,,	441,276	2 890
,, ,, ,, all ports of China	759,034	2,620
New Chinese Mills at Shanghai	231,596	800
,, ,, ,, ,, all ports of China	368,168	1,430
,, Japanese Mills in China	450,000	
	2,838,020	12,130

Production of Yarn: About 6,300 bales is manufactured a day, and taking the usual 330 working days for a year the total output is 2,079,000 bales per annum.

Production of Cloth: About 880 bales is manufactured per day, making a total of 290,400 bales per annum.

The following are the dividends paid by the various Foreign cotton mills in Shanghai.

Dividends

	1917	1918	1919	1920
Ewo.....	Tls. 20.00	Tls 17.00	Tls. 65 00	Tls. 90.00
Kung Yik.....	,, 2.00	,, 1.60	,, 5.00	,, 8.80
Yangtszepoo.....	,, 1.25	,, 0.80	,, 3.50	,, 5.00
Laou Kung Mow.....	,, 2.50	,, 7.00	,, 50 00	,, 65.00
Orientals.....	nil	,, 2.50	,, 15.00	,, 12.00
Shanghai Cottons.....	,, 6.00	,, 12.00	,, 18.00	,, 73.50

List of New Mills Under Construction in China

Chinese Mills:

Shanghai:	Poh Yik Cotton Mill No 2.	24,000	spindles and	500 looms.
	Pao Zung Cotton Mill No. 2	60 000	,,	
	Wei Tung Cotton Mill.....	25,100	,,	
	Yung Yue Cotton Mill.....	12,000	,,	
	Tung Yik Cotton Mill.....	16,128	,,	
	Ching Tai Cotton Mill.....	20,000	,,	
	Dah Chun Hwa Cotton Mill.	34,000	,,	
	Heng Dah Cotton Mill.....	10,368	,,	
	Dah Hwa Cotton Mill	20,000	,,	
	Hua Foong Cotton Mill	10,000	,,	300 ,,
		231,596		800 ,,
Hai-Men:	Dah Sun Cotton Mill No. 3.	36,000	,,	
Tungchow:	Kiu An Cotton Mill.....	10,000	,,	
Wu-Sih:	Sun Sin Cotton Mill.....	50,000	,,	
	Yue Kong Cotton Mill,.....	14,000	,,	
	Chin Foong Cotton Mill.....	14 800	,,	250 ,,
Changchow:	Dah Luen Cotton Mill.....	10,000	,,	380 ,,
	Chan Chow Cotton Mill.....	12,000	,,	
Tsungming:	Dah Tung Cotton Mill.....	10 000	,,	
	Tien Zung Cotton Mill.....	10,000	,,	500 ,,
Wuchong:	Yue Hwa Cotton Mill.....	31,120	,,	300 ,,
	Ching Quan Cotton Mill.....	20,736	,,	
Honan:	Honan Dee Yee Cotton Mill	40,000	,,	
Tongsan:	Hwa Hsing Cotton Mill.....	12,000	,,	
Wei-Fai:	,, ,, ,, ,, ...	12,000	,,	
Tientsin:	Yue Dah Cotton Mill.....	35,512	,,	
	Pei-yang Commercial C. M..	25 000	,,	
Shensi:	Tsing Hwa Cotton Mill.....	25,000	,,	
		368,168	,,	1,430 ,,

Japanese Mills:

Shanghai:	Japan-China Cotton Mill No.3	20,000	,,
	Foong Dee Cotton Mill.....	60,000	,,
	Dong Hsing Cotton Mill...	60,000	,,
	Tung Yang Cotton Mill.....	50,000	,,
	Chung Yuen Cotton Mill...	50 000	,,
	Great Japan Cotton Mil'.....	50 000	,,
	San Pan Cotton Mill.....	20,000	,,
	Fuji Cotton Mill.....	50,000	,,
	Tung Hwa Cotton Mill.....	60,000	,,
Tientsin:	Tientsin Cotton Mill.....	10,000	,,
Tsingtao:	Dah Hwa Cotton Mill.....	20,000	,,
		450,000	,,

More than half of the above mills will be in operation by the end of the year.

China Cotton. The crop for 1920-21 was a fair average one on the whole, with the exception of Shensi, Shansi, Honan, Shantung, Chili and some sections of the Yangtze Valley, due primarily to the prolonged drought and as a consequence practically whole sections have been wiped out and this naturally created quite a gap in the cotton requirements of the domestic mills. The following export figures will give an idea of the crop shortage in China and the increased demand for local consumption. The highest figure for any year reached with reference to the export of China cotton, was in 1918-1919 which amounted to 1,241,000 piculs. The following figures are the Customs returns for the three crops:

From Sept. 1918 to August 1919	Piculs	1,241,000
,, ,, 1919 to ,, 1920	,,	459,947
,, ,, 1920 to date	,,	318,940

Indian Cotton. The heavy carry-over crop of Indian cotton of the season 1919-1920 and the fair average production for 1920-21 helped to fill in the shortage of the China staple. We should judge that some 200,000 bales, if not more, were purchased from India during July/August 1920 and November/December 1920 for shipment as far forward as July and August 1921.

American Cotton. The importation of American cotton into China reached its zenith in 1921; some 75,000 to 100,000 bales and possibly more were booked for import for future deliveries. The reason for the large importation of American cotton was on account of the China crop shortage last year. Another factor as the low price quoted for American grandes when compared with the prices ruling for the China staple. This large quantity of American cotton purchased for consumption by the mills in China is really a record purchase for the last twenty-five years and we believe, if prices remain favorable, the demand will continue as it has for the past six months.

Looking at the cotton industry of the world, we find that Great Britain has 1,968 mills, the greatest number of any other nation. The United States is second with 736 mills in the northern part of the country and 788 in the southern.

The number of cotton mills in the entire world is given as 6,530, with a total of 153,791,171 spindles and 2,881,290 looms. The estimated annual world consumption of cotton is 22,738,471 bales, and the number of workmen employed, 3,421,834. The world figures are from a survey compiled by Andersen, Meyer & Co.

Current Press Opinion on Far Eastern Affairs

More About Shantung

The question of the pros and cons of direct negotiations with Japan over the Shantung issue is still the topic of earnest debate. There are evidently only three courses of action before the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in handling Japan's offer of direct parley, namely: (1) to return the official communication making the offer on the ground that since it was China's decision to seek redress of her wrongs in the court of the League of Nations, she must now make a similar effort to place her case before the Washington Conference as the main object of that conference is to devise means of ensuring the peace of the Pacific Ocean by a proper adjustment of Far Eastern issues; (2) to name counter-proposals to show that the conditions under which Japan desires to return Tsingtau to China are not acceptable to China; (3) to discuss the conditions put forth by Japan and get them modified.

It is obvious that whether or not there is any truth in the statement that the public is no longer so enthusiastically interested in the Shantung question as it used to be, the adoption of the third course will at once evoke a vigorous national protest which may even endanger the very position of the present government.

The second course of action, while being in certain respects desirable as showing China's mind vis-a-vis the

Shantung Affair, is made infeasible on account of the growing conviction that any act in the nature of direct parley with Japan will mean inconsistence with China's refusal to sign the Peace Treaty at Paris.

There remains only the first course to adopt, which would indeed be in line with the policy which the Peking government, under the pressure of popular opinion, has hitherto pursued, namely that the surrender of Tsingtau and all economic privileges pertaining directly or indirectly thereto must take place in an unconditional manner because Germany owed her acquisitions in Shantung to the use of coercive force, and as the world war was fought for the triumph of justice, it would defeat the main purpose of the unprecedented conflict to allow the glaring injustice of Shantung to be repeated. However, Peking which has been assiduous to avoid the ire of Tokio for fear of the latter bringing economic pressure to bear on the Ministry of Finance over the claims of Japanese financiers for loans that have matured, has not yet summed up sufficient courage to adopt the first course, and with unvarnished candidness assure Japan that if she really cares for China's friendship and is at all scrupulous to fulfil the requirements of the dictate of international conscience, she should not dream of negotiations but hand back unconditionally Tsingtau and all economic seziures to China, leaving the question of opening up the port for international trade to be treated as a separate issue, one to be dealt with in accordance with the doctrines of "equal opportunity" and the "Open Door" such as they are explained by American statesmen, the common advantages of which have recently been made exceedingly clear by the uncompromising statements on the part of Dr. Jacob Schurman, America's new Minister to China.

The *Shang Pao* uttered the warning that in view of the absence of that salutary effect produced by the students' and merchants' strikes two years ago and in view of the lack of concentrated attention on the Shantung question, it is only natural that the Peking government should seek to influence public opinion through its subsidised press in favour of direct negotiations. To all advocates of direct negotiations the *Shang Pao* puts the following five questions:—

"(1) Instead of arguing whether Japan's eight conditions for the return of Tsingtau represent conciliation or not, we want to know on what basis does the talk of direct negotiations rest? Does it rest on the German Peace Treaty or the 21 Demands or those secret pacts formed during the Great War saturated as they were with the fluid of international injustice?

"(2) When direct negotiations are based on such instruments of injustice, will not China's participation in such negotiations be interpreted in the light of her recognition of Japan's right of succession to Germany's priviliges and of those priviliges wrung from China at the point of the bayonet?

"(3) When direct negotiations begin, will not China contribute something to the Nipponese contention that the Tsingtau issue is one of special concern to Japan and China, and belongs to the realm of *faits accomplis*? Does not this weaken China's position in an international court?

"(4) Though victory for China at the Washington Conference cannot yet predicted, is there any ground for believing that China will emerge triumphant from the direct negotiations?

"(5) What's the motive behind Japan's offer of direct negotiations with China? Is it because that she, seeing the advent of the Pacific Conference, will employ this offer as an excuse for claiming that the Shantung Question is a settled affair and prevent China from putting the issue before the Conference? Or is it because that in consequence of a new national awakening in Japan, she now really seeks the friendship of the Chinese people and uses the occasion of direct negotiations as an initial step in this direction? Let facts speak for themselves. From the negative standpoint Japan has not given any expression as to her willingness to abrogate the 21 Demands and those unjust treaties which are standing scandals of international relationship. From the positive standpoint she is still hard at work to prejudice the case of China at the coming conference by manipulating international public opinion to the best of her power?"

Writing in the *Shih Shih Hsin Pao*, Liang Chi-chao, one of China's literary genii of the hour, has this to say on the subject of direct negotiations: "I have already addressed a memorial to Dr. W. W. Yen, Minster of Foreign Affairs, opposing the course of direct negotiations and there is no object to discuss the conditions put forth by Japan as the basis of direct negotiations. However, I hold that it is important that China should make clear the fundamental character of her own position in this matter. Now according to the reports in the press the third condition contains the demand that the Shantung railways and the mines belonging thereto be operated as joint Sino-Japanese enterprises. From the Japanese viewpoint this condition alone is all comprehensive because the result will place Shantung in the position of a second Manchuria. It is obvious Japan seeks to repeat in Shantung the tactics she had employed in Manchuria. At present the Powers are making a combined effort to abolish the spheres of special interest in China and already Japan has practically succeeded in getting the reservation of Manchuria and Mongolia in her favor, and if she gets what she wants now, it will mean that she will have Shantung as an added field for exercising her exclusive influence. All this will be exceedingly detrimental to Chinese interests.

"It behoves us to take a definite stand in regard to the Shantung railways and mines and in my opinion our concessions should not recede from the following specifications:

"First, China to be provided by the New International Banking Consortium with a loan, for the management of the Kiaochow-Tsinan Railway.

"Second, the mines within the railway zone to revert to exclusive Chinese control as is the case in other civilized countries. Investment of capital from whatever source is to be welcomed on condition that Chinese mining laws will be strictly observe.

"If the doctrines of the "Open Door" and "equal opportunity" are to be maintained and if the peace of the Far East is to be preserved, I feel that the above recommendations cannot be ignored without disastrous consequences."

F. Z.

Who's Who in China

Chi Yueh-lin, former Civil Governor of Kiangsu
(齊耀琳字震巖)

Chi Yueh-lin, whose brother is now Minister of the Interior, and who was former Civil Governor of Kiangsu, was born in Kirin. After having passed the prescribed government examinations for scholarship, he joined the civil service. He functioned as magistrate in several districts in the province of Chihli.

Later Mr. Chi became Taotai of the Yung Ting Ho (river), and assumed office in February 1908. In April he was transferred to be Tientsin Taotai. From that post he was promoted to be Chief Justice of Chihli in January 1910. The name of the office of Chief Justice was subsequently changed into that of the Judicial Commission, to which he was appointed the first Judicial Commissioner.

In the early part of 1911 he was Provincial Treasurer of Kiangsu, and in November became Provincial Treasurer of Honan. Before he arrived at his post, he was promoted to be Governor of Honan. The first revolution soon broke out, and he played an important part in it. Together with the leading military men of the time like General Chang Hsun, General Li Shun, General Ni Shih-chun, he did his best to uphold the Central government and maintain local order in the Yangtse Valley.

After the revolution he became Tutuh of Honan, and in March 1912 he resigned the post to accept the office of the Chief Civil Administrator of Kirin which office he assumed on January 13, 1913. In 1914 he was transferred to Kiangsu as civil governor of that province, which position he held until 1920.

As Civil Governor of Kiangsu he reformed the educational system, revised the provincial budget, and issued several orders prohibiting the cultivation of poppy, and closely associated himself with General Feng Kuo-chang, former President of China, and General Li Shun, both of whom died two and three years ago respectively.

In 1920 there was some misunderstanding between Mr. Chi and the Provincial Assembly of Kiangsu. The latter impeached him in the Assembly Hall, and the former had to give up the post and return to Peking for retirement in December of that year.

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Pottery Images from Chinese Sacred Caves

Porcelain Image of a Chinese Disciple of Buddha

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Two of the four known life-size pottery images of Lohans, which had sanctuary perhaps for 1,000 years in a mountain cave about eighty miles southwest from Peking, are now owned by the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York. A Lohan is a disciple of Buddha. The accredited number of them is sixteen. It is reported that when this mountain cave was rifled a dozen of the group vanished probably due to bad handling and crumbling. It is reported that the British Museum has one, and one is in private possession.

Assuming the estimate of the age of the relic, the museum authorities attach great value to its possession, as it is reported that it dates back 300 years, being the date of the first use of glazes by the Chinese on large pieces of pottery, and this has great significance and importance for historical record and future research.

It was as natural for the Chinese to represent their Lohans as of their own people, as for the artists of Europe in recent centuries to picture the Holy Family and saints as Dutch, French or Italian, according to environment and preference of the artist. Standardization in India of the face, figure and pose of Buddha has persisted unchanged in all the lands of the East that are reached by his cult, but the widest variation has been permitted of the figures of his followers. But whatever the local vagaries, the Chinese type of features has been invariable until the Museum obtained, as its first acquisition from the northern cave, a head and face that might have belonged to a Roman warrior. If the authorities were not so positive in their attribution it would be hard to explain, in that instance, the unlikeness of the Chinese type.

The Lohan is a Chinese entity and stands apart from all the intimates of Buddha or the leader of the faith in other lands. Legend pictures the group as hermits, withdrawn from the world for contemplation so absorbing that they did not emerge even for the active functions of priesthood.

American Engineers in Siberian Railway Corps Given Army Status

The U. S. Senate on August 15 passed a bill giving the American engineers in the Russian Railway Service Corps the status of enlisted men and officers of the U. S. Army when discharged. The enactment reads:

"Be it enacted, etc., That the enlisted men and officers in the Russian Railway Service Corps, organized by the War Department in 1917, under the authority of the President of the United States, shall hence-forth have the status as to honorable discharge, when they are honorably discharged from such service of enlisted men and officers honorably discharged from the Army of the United States, and also as to benefits under the war risk and war compensation act and other service benefits on the same terms and conditions as honorably discharged enlisted men and officers of the Army."

In the debate which preceded the passage of the foregoing enactment, it was brought out that the American engineers numbering between 200 and 250 who served under Col. John F. Stevens, president of the Inter-Allied Technical Board of the Chinese-Eastern and Siberian Railways, had never been made

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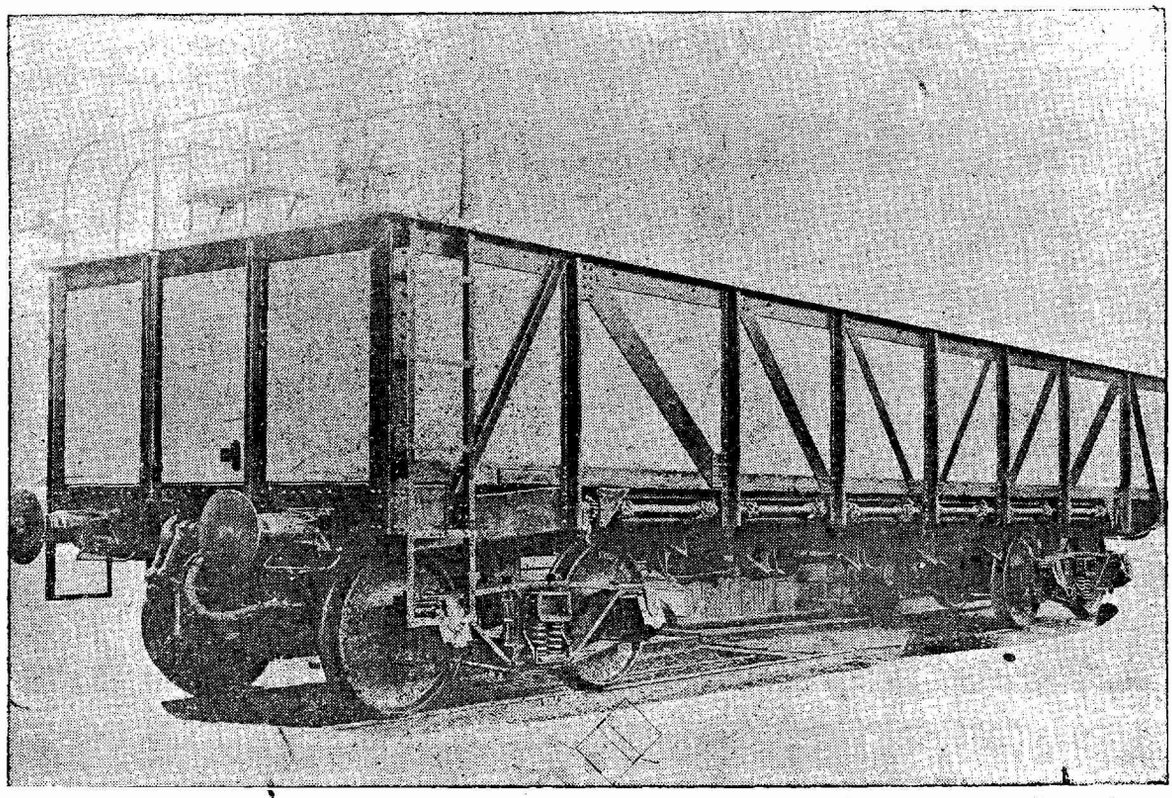

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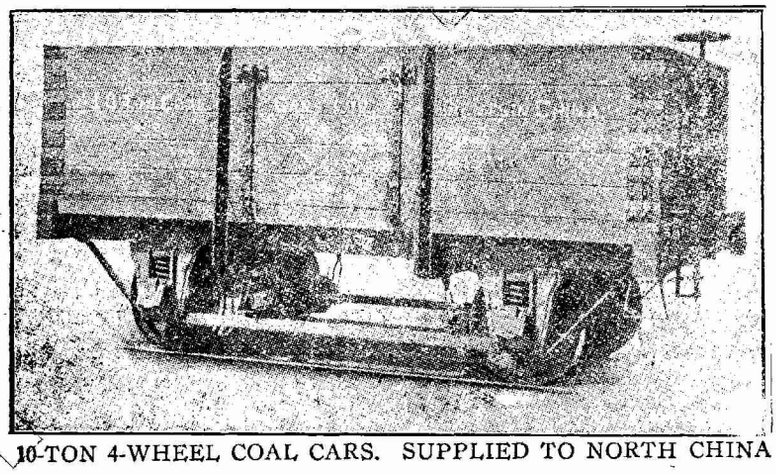

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regular members of the U. S. Army in the Siberian Expedition. As a matter of fact they precede the expeditionary force and were supposed to be under the Russian (Kerensky) Government. The present congressional action definitely establishes their status with all other benefits accruing to members of the U. S. Army.

Medical Conference in Peking

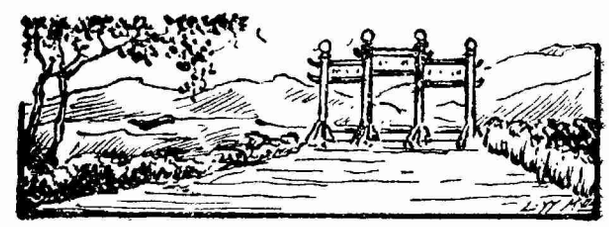
The official opening of the new quarters of the Union Medical College took place in Peking on the afternoon of September 19, with John D. Rockefeller, Jr., presiding. Many prominent educational and philanthropic institutions in all parts of the world were represented by delegates. The ceremony began with an impressive procession of the faculty and guests in caps and gown from various universities.

Roger S. Greene president director of the China Medical Board spoke before the meeting, and Mr. Rockefeller on behalf of the Rockefeller Foundation recounted the circumstances leading up to the establishment of the Peking Union Medical College, and emphasized its aim to guide and inspire the Chinese to a better standard of medical education, as the best means of alleviating the widespread suffering, due to ignorance in China. He hoped for the day, he stated, when the Medical College would be largely staffed and supported by the Chinese.

Among those who contributed to the program for the dedication of the college are: John D. Rockefeller, Jr., Dr. G. E. de Schweinitz, Dr. Edward H. Hume, Dr. Wu Lien-teh, George E. Vincent, Dr. Florence R. Sabin, Dr. S. Hata, Cr. Vitcor Heiser, Dr. Wm. H. Welch, Dr. R. T. Leiper, Dr. W. W. Peter, and others.

The program included many valuable papers by well known physicians, standing at the top in their profession. Some of the topics discussed at these meetings were concerning the evolution of the ocular symptons of pituitary body disorders; plague in the Orient with special reference to the Manchurian outbreaks; problems of parasitology in the Orient; the origin of blood cells, a paper on osteomyelities; the present status and future of chemotherapy; leprosy; clinical importance of the vital capacity of the lungs; adventures in public health; biochemistry in retrospect and prospect; the search for the ideal in hospital organization; how medicine is advanced and contributes to human progress; and a general survey of medical education in China. Sectional meetings were held on general medicine, general surger obstretics and gynecology, pathology, ophthalmology, etc.

Many medical men and others from all parts of China, Japan and the Philippines attended the conference.



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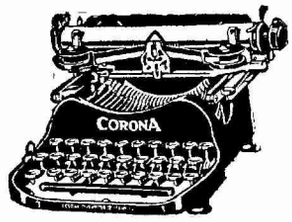

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Men and Events

Albino Sy Cip, vice-president of the China Banking Corporation, Manila and practising attorney, is planning to depart for Manila, on the *s. s. Golden State* on Thursday, September 22. Mr. Sy Cip has been in America on a business trip.

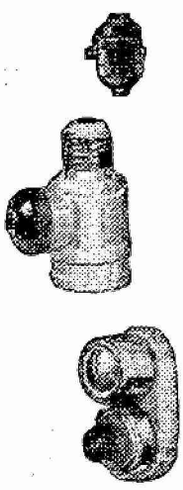
Miss K. L. Thompson, daughter of S. A. Thompson, secretary of the U.S. National Rivers and Harbors Congress, sailed from Vancouver recently for Shanghai enroute to Kinagyin, China, where she will teach in the Luola Murchison Sprunt Academy for Girls in Kinagyin. Miss Thompson is a member of the Central Presbyterian church and has enlisted in life missionary work under this board.

Dr. William H. Lacy, manager of the Methodist Publishing House in China, who is now on furlough in the United States, reports that his health has greatly improved and he and Mrs. Lacy are hoping to return to Shanghai early in January, 1922. Dr. Lacy was appointed delegate from the Methodist work of Eastern Asia to the Ecumenical Conference of Methodism which met in London September 6 to 16, and with Mrs. Lacy was to sail from Montreal, August 26, expecting to spend a few weeks after the conference in travel and visiting friends in England.

According to the *Washington Post*, reports from Tokio that any proposal for control of China by an international commission might be put forward by the United States in connection with the disarmament and Far Eastern conference, are not understood by officials there. No such question has ever been put forward they say, or even talked over here so far as could be learned. It was thought that if the Japanese Cabinet considered the question, it might be in connection with proposals Japan may contemplate making as to China when the Conference agenda is worked out.

Among those who departed on the *s.s. Nanking* on Wednesday, September 20 were the following: Hollington K. Tong, associate editor of *The Weekly Review of the Far East*, who is going as a delegate to Honolulu to attend the meeting of the Press Congress of the World; Jabin Hsu of the *China Press*, who is also attending the Press Congress of the World, as a delegate and later going to Washington to attend the Pacific Conference; and K. P. Wong of the *Shun Pao*, who will attend the Press Congress; W. G. Lacy, formerly of Carl Crow, Inc.; R. D. Bunn of the China Pacific Commercial Company, accompanied by Mrs. Bunn and family; and the Misses Buckley and Mildred Wright.

A field survey of Asiatic markets for American goods is to be made by Frank R. Eldridge, Jr., chief of the Far East division of the Bureau of Foreign Affairs and Domestic Commerce. Mr. Eldridge sails from San Francisco about September 22, according to his present plans, and will accompany the representation from the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce which is planning a tour of Eastern markets for the advancement of trans-Pacific commerce. Mr. Eldridge will visit Japan, China, the Philippines, Batavia and the East Indies. From there he will proceed to India where a new field office of the bureau is to be established. Much of Mr. Eldridge's time in the Far East is to be applied to inspection of the work of men in the field for the



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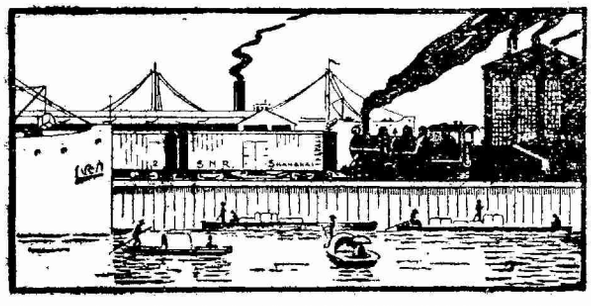

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A total number of forty Chinese stowaways were discovered on board a British freighter after landing at Staten Island, recently, and according to officials of the Chinese branch of the United States Immigration Service, it is the largest number ever brought to America on one ship. The inspectors had an inkling of the hidden Chinese and after inspection found the stowaways and escorted them to Ellis Island. The stowaways outnumbered the crew on board the ship and the way in which they were hidden is not understood by the officials. It is understood, however, that the Chinese foreman who engaged the engine room crew in Hongkong was the prime mover in the attempt to smuggle the men into the States. If the venture had proves successful he was promised G. $15,000, having spend $1,000 of the amount in bribing the remainder of the crew. Several documents in Chinese were also found and translated.

J. F. Rock, agricultural explorer of the United States Department of Agriculture, is planning to leave Washington about August 20, on a three year trip through little explored regions of Southeastern Asia in search if useful varieties of trees and plants which are unknown to plantsmen of the western world, according to the *New York Times*. One of the special objectives of this expedition is a search for chestnuts worthy of introduction to the Eastern United States. There are known to be large chestnut trees in Western China and southward into Siam and Burma and even as far south as Java which form immense forests. The resistance of these trees to the bark disease is unknown, but since certain seedlings of a dwarf chestnut sent in by Meyer in 1906 from China have shown a high degree of resistance to the blight. Southeastern Asia, is the home of the chestnut and its relative, the castanopsis. There are more species there than in all the rest of the world together. In connection with this work, Mr. Rock will complete his studies of the chaulmoogra oil tree—a source of the leprosy cure—of the warmer portions of that region.

News from North China

F. Stevens, American representative of the Consortium, returned to Peking on September 11, accompanied by his secretary J. R. Tilford.

The North China International Society of Famine Relief began from September 14 to receive funds for flood relief in Kiangsu, Chekiang and Anhui.

The annual conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church is now in session in Tientsin and special services are being held in Wesley Church every morning during the conference week.

The engagement is announced of Major Wallace C. Philoon, Assistant Military Attache at the American Legation, to Miss Mary Lloyd Grayson of the Peking Union Medical College.

Frank D. Arnold, the new First Secretary to the American Legation, arrived in the Capital on the morning of September 9, and took up this official duties immediately. Mr. Arnold has had a long career with the American diplomatic service.

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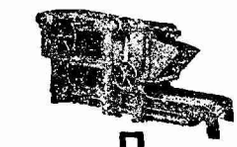
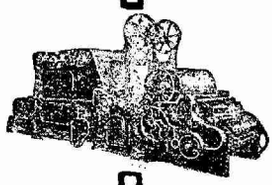
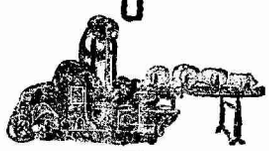
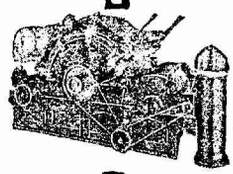
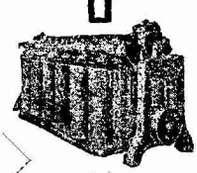

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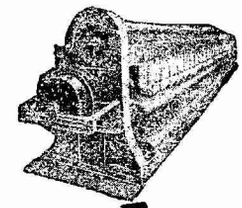
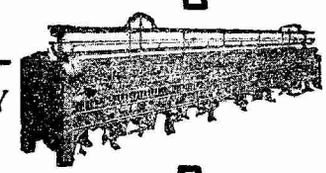
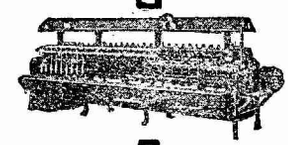
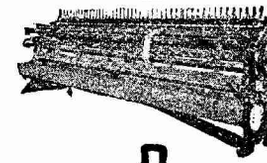
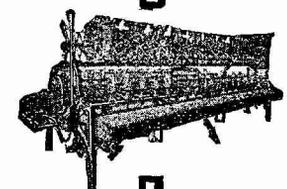

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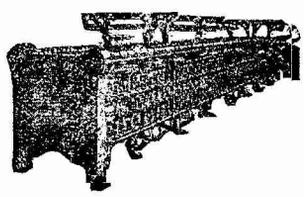
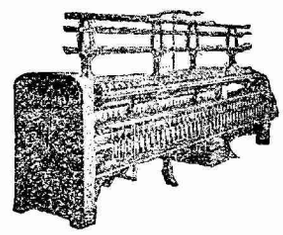
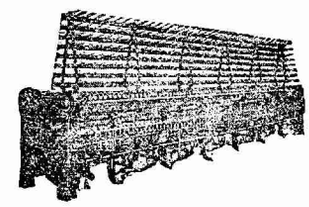

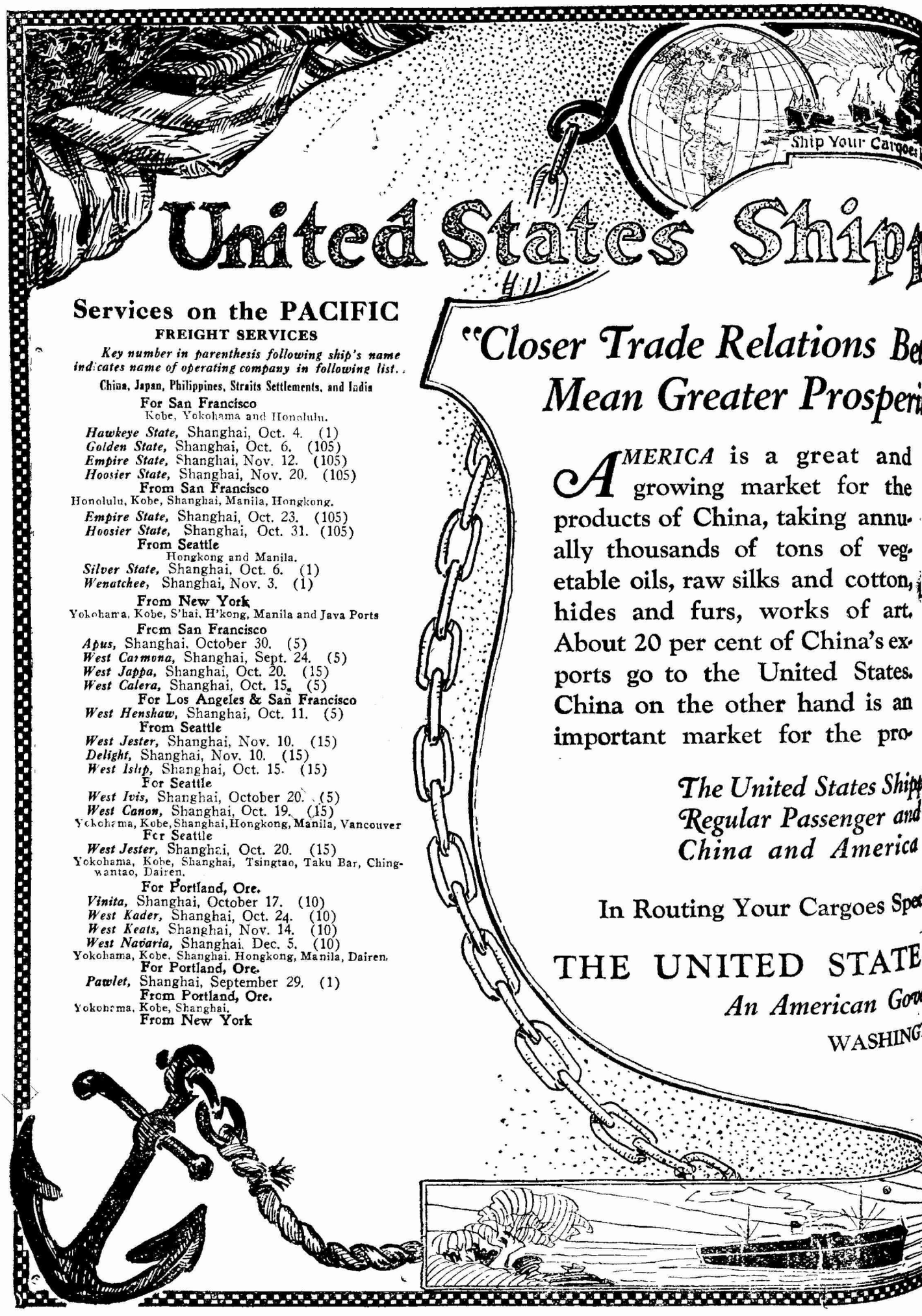
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Empire State, Shanghai, Nov. 12. (105)
Hoosier State, Shanghai, Nov. 20. (105)

From San Francisco
Honolulu, Kobe, Shanghai, Manila, Hongkong.

Empire State, Shanghai, Oct. 23. (105)
Hoosier State, Shanghai, Oct. 31. (105)

From Seattle
Hongkong and Manila.

Silver State, Shanghai, Oct. 6. (1)
Wenatchee, Shanghai, Nov. 3. (1)

From New York
Yokohama, Kobe, S'hai, H'kong, Manila and Java Ports

From San Francisco

Apus, Shanghai, October 30. (5)
West Carmona, Shanghai, Sept. 24. (5)
West Jappa, Shanghai, Oct. 20. (15)
West Calera, Shanghai, Oct. 15. (5)

For Los Angeles & San Francisco

West Henshaw, Shanghai, Oct. 11. (5)

From Seattle

West Jester, Shanghai, Nov. 10. (15)
Delight, Shanghai, Nov. 10. (15)
West Islip, Shanghai, Oct. 15. (15)

For Seattle

West Ivis, Shanghai, October 20. (5)
West Canon, Shanghai, Oct. 19. (15)
Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, Manila, Vancouver

For Seattle

West Jester, Shanghai, Oct. 20. (15)
Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Tsingtao, Taku Bar, Chingwantao, Dairen.

For Portland, Ore.

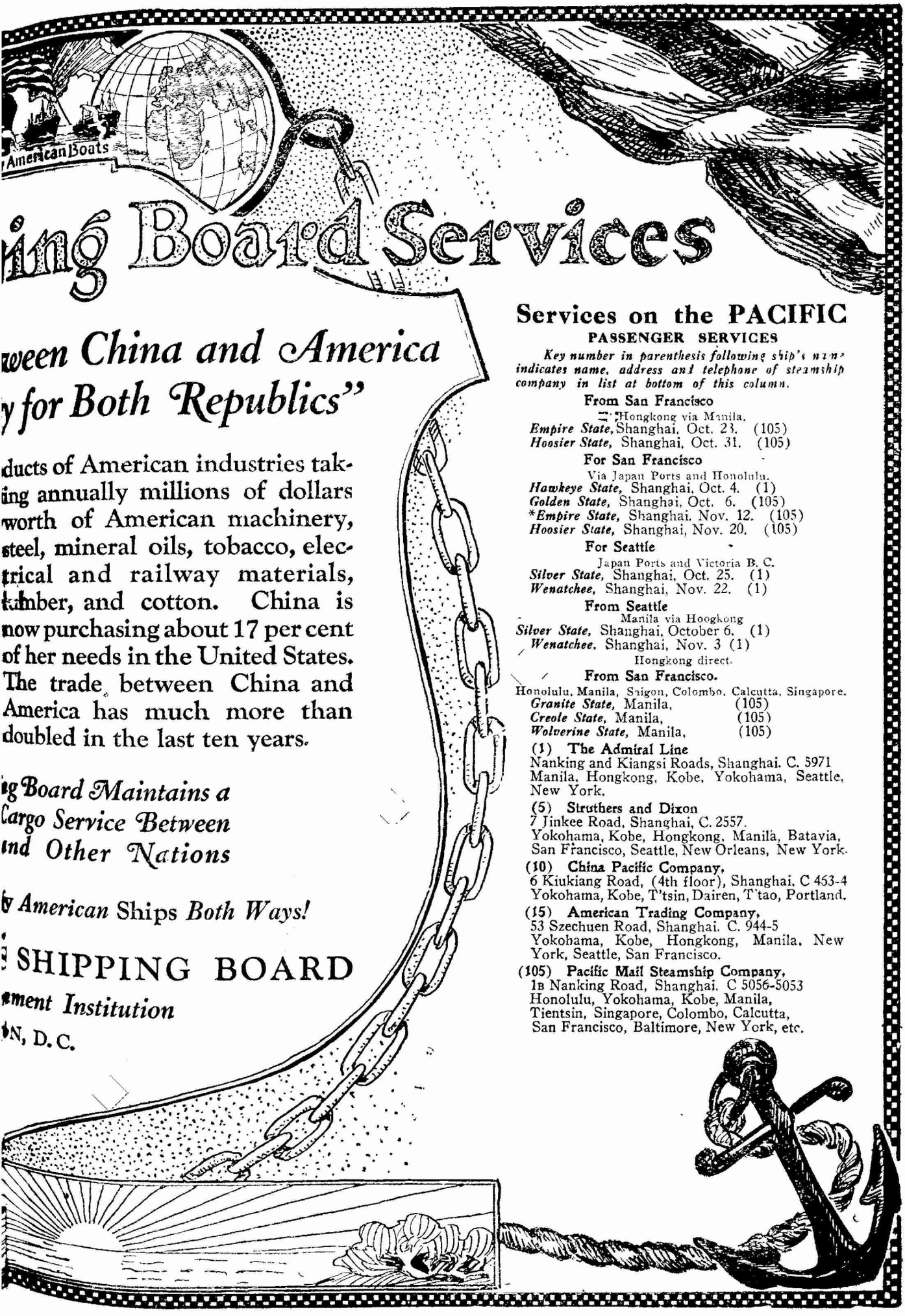
Vinita, Shanghai, October 17. (10)
West Kader, Shanghai, Oct. 24. (10)
West Keats, Shanghai, Nov. 14. (10)
West Navaria, Shanghai, Dec. 5. (10)
Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, Manila, Dairen.

For Portland, Ore.

Pawlet, Shanghai, September 29. (1)

From Portland, Ore.
Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai.

From New York



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ducts of American industries tak- ing annually millions of dollars worth of American machinery, steel, mineral oils, tobacco, elec- trical and railway materials, lumber, and cotton. China is now purchasing about 17 per cent of her needs in the United States. The trade between China and America has much more than doubled in the last ten years.

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Hoosier State, Shanghai, Oct. 31. (105)

For San Francisco
Via Japan Ports and Honolulu.
Hawkeye State, Shanghai, Oct. 4. (1)
Golden State, Shanghai, Oct. 6. (105)
**Empire State,* Shanghai, Nov. 12. (105)
Hoosier State, Shanghai, Nov. 20. (105)

For Seattle
Japan Ports and Victoria B. C.
Silver State, Shanghai, Oct. 25. (1)
Wenatchee, Shanghai, Nov. 22. (1)

From Seattle
Manila via Hongkong
Silver State, Shanghai, October 6. (1)
Wenatchee, Shanghai, Nov. 3 (1)
Hongkong direct.

From San Francisco.
Honolulu, Manila, Saigon, Colombo, Calcutta, Singapore.
Granite State, Manila, (105)
Creole State, Manila, (105)
Wolverine State, Manila, (105)

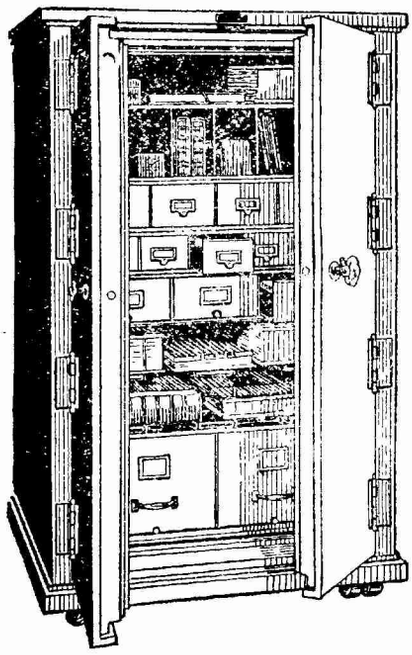
(1) **The Admiral Line**
Nanking and Kiangsi Roads, Shanghai. C. 5971
Manila, Hongkong, Kobe, Yokohama, Seattle, New York.

(5) **Struthers and Dixon**
7 Jinkee Road, Shanghai, C. 2557.
Yokohama, Kobe, Hongkong, Manila, Batavia, San Francisco, Seattle, New Orleans, New York.

(10) **China Pacific Company,**
6 Kiukiang Road, (4th floor), Shanghai, C 453-4
Yokohama, Kobe, T'tsin, Dairen, T'tao, Portland.

(15) **American Trading Company,**
53 Szechuen Road, Shanghai. C. 944-5
Yokohama, Kobe, Hongkong, Manila, New York, Seattle, San Francisco.

(105) **Pacific Mail Steamship Company,**
1B Nanking Road, Shanghai. C 5056-5053
Honolulu, Yokohama, Kobe, Manila, Tientsin, Singapore, Colombo, Calcutta, San Francisco, Baltimore, New York, etc.



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As M. Petroff has taken command of the Chita delegation at Dairen, it is reported that M. Yourin will shortly return to Peking with a view to resuming discussions concerning Sino-Russian relations.

The American Association of North China held a tiffin in the honor of Admiral Joseph Strauss on September 13 at the Grand Hotel de Pekin. A large number of the members of the said association attended.

Dr. P. K. C. Tyau, chief secretary to the Chinese delegation to the Pacific Conference, and Huang Feng-hua, secretary, left Peking on September 11 for Shanghai where they will embark for America.

Dr. and Mrs. Arther Smith celebrated their golden wedding on the September 8 at Tungchow. More than a hundred guests were present. The wedding party was led by Dr. F. F. Tucker of Tehchow, the master of ceremonies.

Prince Tuan, the notorious Boxer leader, left Peking under escort for Sinking at 11:30 on the morning of September 9. A number of guards furnished by the Police headquarters and the Peking gendarmerie attended him as far as Honanfu.

Realizing the Shantung question is in great danger, the Shantung people have decided to call a People's Convention at Tsinan on the September 21 to devise means to prevent the Peking government from entering into direct negotiation with Japan.

The Peking Banking Group called a meeting on the September 13 instant and elected Feng Keng-kuan, Lo Hung-nien, Chow Tso-ming, Tan Li-san, Ho Teh-yao and Yao Jung-kung, as its delegates to the Bankers Conference at Tientsin on the September 21.

Minister W. W. Yen has been asked by President Hsu to attend on his behalf the Peking Union Medical College inauguration on September 15. President Hsu has arranged to entertain Mr. Rockefeller and his family in the Presidential Palace on the September 17.

I. M. Tokugawa, the First Secretary to the Japanese Legation in Peking, who was called to Tokyo, will leave Peking on September 20. He has been replaced by Mr. Ito, who comes to Peking after long service on the continent, in Italy, France and Switzerland.

Major John Magruder, Assistant Military Attache of the American Legation, was thrown when his pony stumbled in a polo match on September 10, and pulled the ligaments of his shoulder. The injury will keep him out of active sports for some time.

The first general conference of the Chinese National Bar Association is to be held in Peking on October 23, 24, and 25. Arrangements have been made with the Ministry of Communications whereby members of the association attending the conference will be provided with railway free passes for round trip.

General Chang Tso-lin has asked the Central government to establish a special commission for foreign intercourses for the three Eastern Provinces with authority to control the three special administrative areas, viz. Charhar, Jehol and Suiyuan. The proposal is now under serious consideration.

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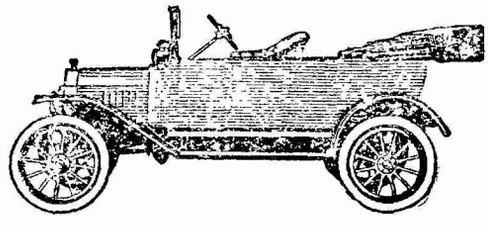

The Peking-Suiyuan Railway Convention will be held at Suiyuan on the September 19. Three days' free pass will be offered to the attendants from the various organizations in Peking. In order to meet the requirements of the day, a great number of passenger cars have been borrowed from the Peking Hankow line.

General Wang Chan-yuan, deposed Tuchun of Hupei, and the men who was indirectly responsible for the present Yangtze Valley mess, had an interview with President Hsu on September 8. He went to Paotingfu on September 11 and from there he proceeded to Mukden to interview his sponsor and ally, Chang Tso-ling.

The dinner of the American Association of North China, given in honor of Dr. J. G. Schurman, new American Minister to China, Mrs. Schurman, and the two daughters was held on the evening of September 9 in the main dining room of the Peking Hotel, and was attended by more than one hundred guests.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has organized an Anti-Opium commission and has lately notified the different organizations to send their delegates to join the Commission so that a thorough discussion and study can be made over the anti-opium question as a preliminary measure of submitting it to the Pacific Conference.

The new American Minister, Dr. J. G. Schurman, was received in audience by President Hsu on the morning of September 12. He was accompanied by Mr. Huang, the Grand Master of Ceremonies, Dr. W. W. Yen, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Huang Tsung-fa, Secretary of the Ministry. Mr. Schurman presented his credentials.

The Tutung of Charhar, General Chang Ching-huei, has succeeded in obtaining from Lu Chen-kuei, the notorious bandit leader under Papachapa since 1915, a declaration of his allegiance to the Republic. Lu has been appointed military advisor to both Charhar and Suiyuan and was entertained by the Chamber of Commerce on last Monday.

According to press reports, the agreement for a French loan of 500,000,000 francs is true. It is stated that the negotiations were carried through by Wu Ting-chang, ex-Vice Minister of Finance, who has been in Paris for some time. The preliminary agreement is said to have been signed by Chen Lu, the Chinese Minister to Paris.

Hsiung Hsi-lin, former Premier of China, and Mrs. Hsiung will give a tea-party at their summer residence on the Western Hills on September 20, in honor of Mr. and Mrs. John D. Rockefeller, Jr. Mr. Hsiung was formerly the director-general of the National Oil Administration and was in close connection with the Standard Oil Company of New York.

The Chinese Minister and the Siamese Minister to Japan are said to have framed the Sino-Siamese Commercial Treaty, and forwarded it to their respective governments, it having already been received by the Chinese Foreign Office which is now at work investigating the various provisions of the treaty. It is believed that they have thus far found it to be satisfactory.

On September 8, *The Morning Post* of Peking published a long special correspondence from America, covering three full papers, entitled "The Pacific Con-

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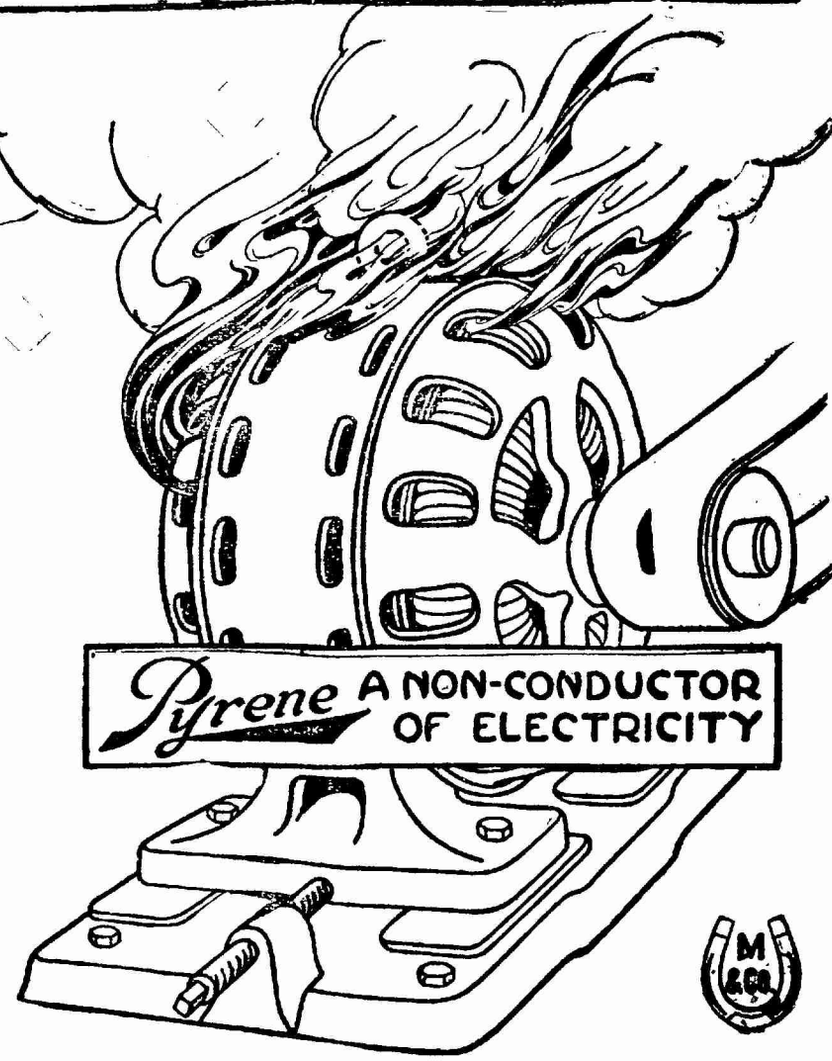

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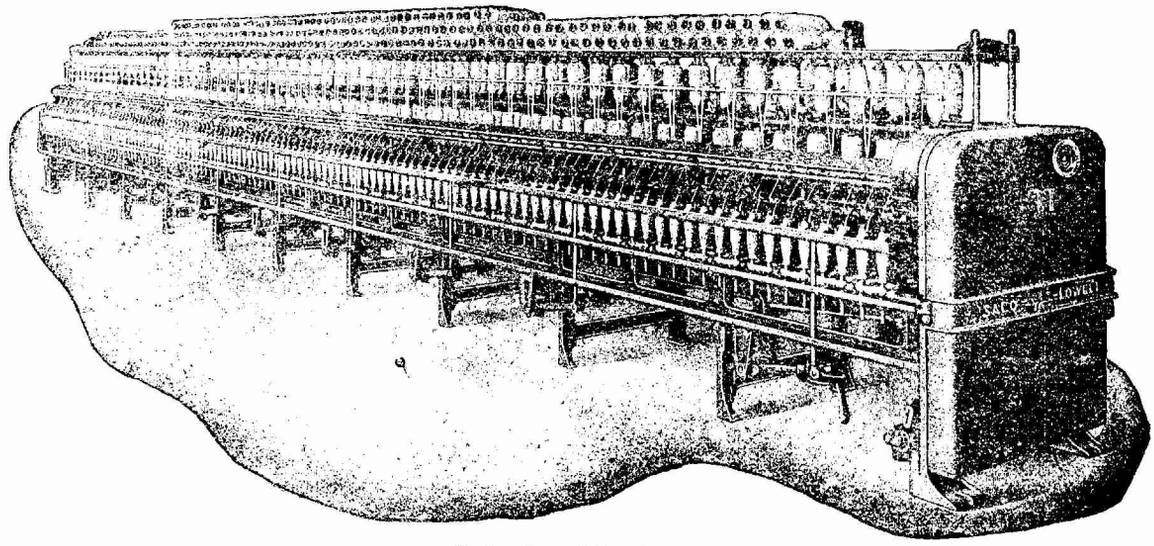

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Agents in China

ference and the Destiny of China." The special correspondent, the author of this interesting article, is Lo Chia-lun, a graduate of the National University, an active leader of the May Fourth Movement, who is now educating himself in America.

The officers of the Peking Institute of Fine Arts are conducting a membership campaign together with their preparation for opening the next school year. The study courses have been arranged and are now a determined effort is to be made to obtain a large list of subscribers or patrons in order that the work of the institute may be broadened and have fuller cooperation on the part of the Peking residents.

Dr. C. J. Fox, editor of the *North China Star*, Tientsin, left on the afternoon of September 12 for Shanghai enroute to America to attend the Washington Conference, to represent the *Star* and the Tientsin American Chamber of Commerce. During his absence, R. T. Evans will be in charge of the *North China Star* assisted by Bayard Lyon, news editor.

Numerous telegrams have been pouring in from all directions throughout the country protesting against direct negotiation on the Shantung question. The circular sent out by Liang Chi-chiao to the same effect carries much weight over the question. The Cabinet has the matter discussed in several of its meetings and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs is still hesitating to renounce Japanese proposal.

Hollington K. Tong, a widely known Chinese journalist left Peking on the morning of September 15, for Shanghai where he will sail for Honolulu on *s. s. Nanking* to attend the coming World Press Congress. Mr. Tong was seen off at the stations both in Peking and Tientsin by a large number of his personal friends, foreigners as well as Chinese. He will be away from China for a period of two months.

The marriage of Miss Eva Christine Sowerby, daughter of Rev. and Mrs. Arthur Sowerby, and Robert Dunbar, secretary of the British Legation, was celebrated at the British Legation on the morning of September 10. The British Minister sent a congratulatory telegram expressing regret that he could not return to Peking to be present. All the leading members of the British community attended the ceremony.

The proposal of calling the People's Conference at Lushan is gradually dying away. General Wu Pei-fu, who believed to be the author of the proposal, has passed the buck to somebody to save his own face. The latest message from him says that he will return to Loyang again as soon as the Yangtze war is over. The thinking public fears that Wu has also acquired the habit of saying this and doing that as has been common with the Chinese officials.

Words have been received by the Ministry of Communications that Captain W. F. Tyler, shipping adviser of the Ministry, will arrive at Shanghai at the end of September. Captain Tyler has been in Europe since last year in connection with the Chinese delegation to the International Communication Conference. Upon his arrival in China this time, Captain Tyler

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Not easily unless you mark one of them.

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will immediately proceed to Peking where he will start to reorganize the shipping board in the Ministry of Communications.

Meetings of the trustees of the Peking Union Medical College, held in connection with the formal opening and dedication, commenced on September 13, and will continue throughout the dedication week. The trustees and officers attending these sessions are the following: P. Monroe, chairman; E. R. Embroe, secretary; W. H. Welch, G. E. Vincent, M. A. Ryerson, J. D. Rockefeller, Jr., J. S. Reid, F. H. Hawkins, J. L. Barton, J. A. Armitage, M. K. Eggleston, R. M. Pearce, R. S. Greene and H. S. Houghton.

Dr. Paul Monroe and Miss. Monroe arrived at Peking on the night of September 9 and were met at the station by the promoters of the Practical Education Research Society, which is the host of the noted educationalist, and the students of the High Normal College. According to the announced itinerary for his lecturing tour in China, Dr. Monroe will visit Tientsin, Mukden, Tsinan, Taiyuan, Wuchang, Changsha, Nanking, Hangchow, Amoy, Canton and Shanghai, from September 26 to November 30, in the order as they are mentioned here.

The Peking government has agreed upon the following temporary expedients in its effort to meet current expenditures, which are falling far behind when it comes to a question of payment: (1) The Reunification Commission is to be abolished at once and the funds allotted to it are now to be appropriated to autonomy plans; (2) Those provinces which have been obliged to send out expeditionary forces to other provinces shall be permitted to mortgage their mineral resources; (3) The salt surplus shall be retained for the exclusive purpose of meeting government administration expenses; (4) The tax on luxuries shall be increased immediately; (5) Money for the expenditures of the Pacific Conference delegation is to be appropriated from the funds allotted to extraordinary diplomatic expenses.

Among the guests who are visiting in Peking to attend the inauguration ceremony of the new Union Medical College which will last for a week begining from September 15, are; Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Rockefeller, Jr.; Mr. and Mrs. Ryerson, Dr. Welch, Dr. G. E. Vincent, Dr. A. B. Macallum, Dr. and Mrs. Thomas Cochrane of London, Dr. Earlo of Hongkong, Dr. Phoshe Stone, Dr. de Schweinits and Dr. Clark of Philadelphia, Dr. Goldwater of New York, Dr. Simpson of Pittsburg, Dr. Thomas, Dr. Sisson, Dr. Ash, Dr. Houghwout, Dr. Heiser, Dr. W. S. New, Mr. W. H. Grant of Canton, Mr. N. B. Craybill, Dr. Appleton, Dr. Coffin, Dr. and Mrs. Wilmot of Nanking, Major J. L. Maxwell of Formosa, Dr. Leiper, Dr. and Mrs. Peabody of Mukden, Mr. F. H. Hawkins, Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Lees; Dr. and Mrs. D. Kerr, Dr. and Mrs. Tuffier and Miss. Tuffier of Paris, Dr. W. W. Peter of Shanghai, Dr. Avison of Seoul, and many others.

Peking, September 16, 1921.

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18-192

News from Central China

Wu Pei-fu has intimated that after the settlement of the troubles in the Central provinces he will possibly return to Loyang, Honan province.

Kwang Keng-lin, general superintendent of the Canton-Hankow Railway, arrived here last Saturday from Peking. His business here is to investigate the damages caused to the line by the recent hostilities between Hunan and Hupeh.

Chiang Tso-ping, formerly Minister of War at Peking, and Kung Keng, a leading Hunanese Kuomintang insurgent, have escaped to Shanghai by way of Hankow on board a Japanese steamer, *Tafoo*, after their defeat in Hunan by Wu Pei-fu.

The senior officer of the United States Navy at Ichang, in a wireless message to the *s. s. Wilmington* at Hankow, requests the American Consul-General at Hankow to inform foreign lady residents of Ichang to defer their return to Ichang until the situation there improves.

A tourist bureau will be established in Hankow by the Peking Hankow railway. E. M. Pasqualini, who is in charge of the Bureau d'Informations at the Kinhan head-office at Paking, will soon be here to organize the Hankow bureau for the benefit of travelers and merchants alike.

Four representatives have been delegated by the Hankow Chamber of Commerce to Shanghai to attend the general conference of the National Chinese Chambers of Commerce to be held on September 21. The agenda of this conference contains items relative to the settlement of questions affecting trade in the different ports.

The Hankow branch of the Deutsch-Asiatic Bank, according to the Chinese press, will resume their business in Hankow within the next month. Some German financiers recently visited Hankow on a trip of investigation. Arrangements are being made with the German Consulate at Hankow for reopening the German bank.

With a view to restoring normal conditions of peace and order in the province, Hsiao Yao-nan, new Tuchun of Hupeh, has decided to divide the province into four sections each under the control of a garrison commissioner, whose duty will be to suppress brigands and the so-called self-government troops in the various districts of Hupeh.

Wei Lian-fang, former treasurer of Wang Chan-yuan and chief of the finance bureau, who is now in arrest, has been ordered to be released by Wu Pei-fu. Wei has promised to conclude a $2,000,000 loan for the Chinese banks of Hankow for Wu Pei-fu, who needs money to continue his military campaign in the central Yangtze.

Lieutenant D. C. Reyner, medical officer of the U. *s. s. Monocacy*, was married September 6, at Hankow to Miss F. B. Effman of Philadelphia. The ceremony was conducted at the American Consulate-General at Hankow by Bishop Logan H. Roots of the American Church Mission. Mr. and Mrs. Reyner left Hankow for Chungking on September 8, on their wedding trip.

Wu Pei-fu has been warned by Tsao Kun from Paotingfu that since Chao Heng-ti has almost lost his control in Hunan province, it is doubtful whether he

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18-194

still can put his orders into effect. Therefore great care should be exercised in dealing with him on the peace terms recently concluded in a conference at Yochow. For this reason the Chihli troops must be kept stationed along the Hunan borders.

A Chinese volunteer corps company is being organized in Hankow with the approval of Tuchun Hsiao Yao-nan. The purpose of this organization is to protect the interests of Chinese merchants in case of further political disturbances in this center. Rifles as well as ammunitions have been supplied to the company by the local garrison commissioner, who is to be invited to be honorary colonel of the company.

A detachment of Honan troops under the command of General Chao Chieh, brother of the Honan Tuchun, Chao Ti, was ordered to return to Honan province, and suddenly left Hankow for Chengchow on Thursday night. It is reported that Chang Tso-ling has moved some of his troops to Changhsintien, half way between Peking and Paotingfu, where Tsao Kun, in view of Chang's advance into Chihli, proclaimed martial law on September 8.

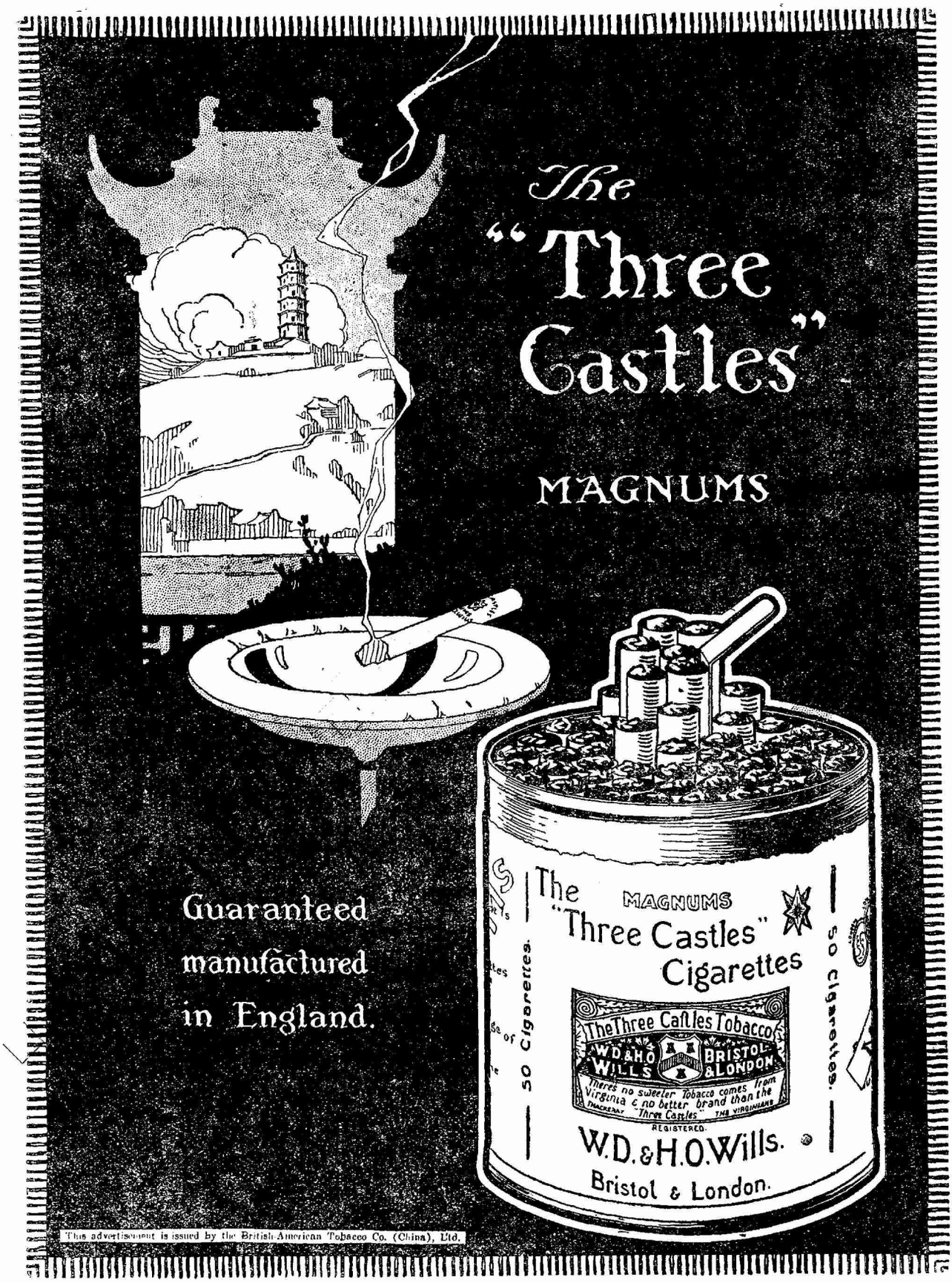
The authorities of Boone University, Wuchang, announce that the university has decided to postpone the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the opening of Boone University, which comes in October, 1921, until next year. The postponement is due to the uncertainty of the political situation and travel at present. Plans will be continued for an adequate observance of this occasion at a future date, when it will be possible for more alumni and friends of Boone University to meet at Wuchang.

The rice crop in Hunan province is, on the average, only about fifty percent of the yield of last year according to a recent report. Cotton in Hupeh districts is reported to be doing well, while rice in most of the Han River districts is almost a failure. Rice in Kiangsi province is also making improvement and the second crop of the season is expected to be a success. The second crop of rice in Hupeh and Hunan is likely to be better if the weather continues to be favorable.

The British Consul-General at Hankow has issued a circular letter to all Chinese newspapers in Hankow denying the report that British Navy is responsible for the capture of Yochow by Wu Pei-fu. The British Consul discredits the charge that some British gunboats helped Wu's rearguard, while admitting that British gunboats were sometimes compelled to return firing on Hunan soldiers for the protection of themselves or the foreign steamers under their escort.

The city of Hwangmei was invaded on the night of September 4, by several hundred soldiers who have established themselves there as self-government troops. Upon entering the city they let off a fusilade of gun fire and then broke open the prison. Both the magistrate and the chief of police escaped from the city. The robbers then demanded the immediate handing over of $20,000 by the Hwangmei Chamber of Commerce. The authorities at Kiukiang have already despatched a detachment of troops to Hwangmei for the suppression of the robbers.

We Pei-fu, Chen Kwang-yuan, Hsiao Yao-nan, Liu Tsen-en, Yang Ching-chun, Admiral Doo Shih-kwei, Sung Chuan-fang and Doo Shih-chun, have issued a joint telegram supporting the plan for a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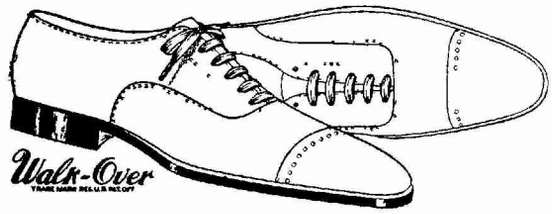

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18-196

National Questions Convention at Lushan-(Kuling) proposed by Lieutenant-General Chang Shao-tseng, formerly commander of the 21st division and lately adviser to Wu Pei-fu. It is stated that the convention should follow and emulate the precedence set up by the Philadelphia Convention of Thirteen American Colonies and frame the constitution anew and settle all national questions.

Business in both export and import markets in Hankow is almost at a standstill, and besides some continued demand for wood oil from America, there is nothing of real interest to report. Some shipments of sesamum seed were recently made to Holland and Germany, and fair amounts of yellow and broad beans were exported to the United Kingdom. However, tael prices of most lines of export produce are firm. The market for piece goods is also dull, business with outports in Central China being stagnated by the unsettled political situation, and the resumption of fighting at Ichang. No improvement is likely before a settlement of political troubles in the central provinces. With the approach of the Chinese mid-autumn festival, when Chinese native business men close their accounts of the previous season, financial market is becoming more stringent.

Hankow, September 11, 1921.

Week's News Summary

CHINA

September 15. Dedication of Rockefeller Institute in Peking opens with John D. Rockefeller, Jr., presiding.——Chinese government receives statement from Ministers abroad in regard to Pacific Conference dealing with three questions, namely, China, Siberia, and the mandate territories, to be considered from two angles.——Fighting in Hupeh district continues with General Wu's base at Yochow.

September 16. Peking report says full text of Japan's proposals is handed to the Waichiaopu concerning the principles for the readjustment of the Shangtung question.

September 17. General Leonard Wood, newly appointed Governor-General of Philippine, arrives Shanghai and is met by distinguished body of Americans, and representatives of the Chinese government.

September 18. Hankow dispatch says General Wu Pei-fu is of the opinion that a conference already suggested is best means of bringing about unification.—— Peking dispatch says Japanese have strong desire to throw dust in the eyes of the Chinese people in asking for reconsideration of Shangtung questions, now that Pacific Conference is in view.——General Leonard Wood, governor-designate of the Philippines, in addressing representative group of Americans at dinner in his honor, announces that America has real foreign trade policy.

September 19. Hankow report says Ichang is all but taken with Szechuanese in lead.

September 20. Peking reports says Chin Yun peng, Premier of China, sends resignation to Cabinet with result that a great struggle takes place between President and Chang Tso-lin for appointment of respective nimines.——Obata's note to Waichipaou sets forth the Nipponese version in asking for fresh

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hold on Shantung railways and mines.——Formal dedication of Rockefeller buildings, one of the most noteworthy functions of an educational nature in Peking, draws thousands of visitors to grounds.

GENERAL

September 15. Geneva report says opium trade is considered by League of Nations inviting various governments to furnish data including information for the suppression of opium and other drugs.——A famine relief committee has been formed in Habarovsk to relieve famine stricken Russian population.

September 16. Geneva reports says after lengthy debate assembly of the League of Nations has elected and the Council confirmed eleven Judges of the International Court of Justice.——*London Times* comments on China giving high praise to Chinese for their work and advises cooperation in the interests of best ideals by other nations in aiding her.

September 17. London report says negotiations with Ireland are broken but may be resumed and Sinn Fein's desire to have separation issue brought up is the cause——The celebration of 600th anniversary of Dante's death is held in Italy, with a national holiday declared throughout nation.——Chicago report says city library, which observes its 50th anniversary this autumn can trace its organization to British sympathy for stricken city which found its expression in books, the prime mover in England being Thomas Hughes, author of "Tom Brown's School Days."

September 18. New York report says unique libel suit is shortly to be heard in Chicago where Municipality is suing the *Chicago Tribune* for £2,500,000 and also *Chicage Daily News*, for critisizing Mayor's administrative and financial policy.——Geneva report says Assembly of League adopts resolution in favor of more extended publicity for the Council's activity in the future.——New York dispatch says American press publishes subjects to be brought up at coming conference which include territorial integrity of Russia, open door in China, and non-aggressive policy in regard to both.

September 19. Sir Ernest Shackelton's Antartic expedition sails from London, according to London report.

September 20. De Valera informs Lloyd George that he has only one object in view, namely, the setting up of a conference on basis of lasting results.——London dispatch reports that situation in Malabar is more serious than anticipated.

September 21. Geneva report says League will seek to aid womankind raising "consent age" to twenty-one years, main object to affect India, Siam and Japan.

Current Market Reports

Weekly and Monthly Conditions and Quotations of China's Principal Markets

Weekly Cotton Market Report

By A. B. Rosenfeld & Son

China Cotton.—We have had another uneventful week in the cotton market, and at the close yesterday, prices were ruling practically the same as a week ago. About the only feature of interest has been the extreme advance on our "Exchange" mart in consequence of which making export in China produce and cotton in particular practically impossible. Receipts from 1,500 to 2,000 bales of new seasons have been arriving daily from Chekiang Province and which has been readily bought up for the Southern markets at Tls. 30 00 per picul ex warehouse.

As to the progress of the crop, since our report of September 9, in Kiangsu Province, the rainfall has been much above the normal throughout the Belt, which is not wanted at this time. With good, hot and dry weather within the next couple of days, considerable improvement might be had, but if clear weather does not make its appearance within that time, we fear serious damage might result.

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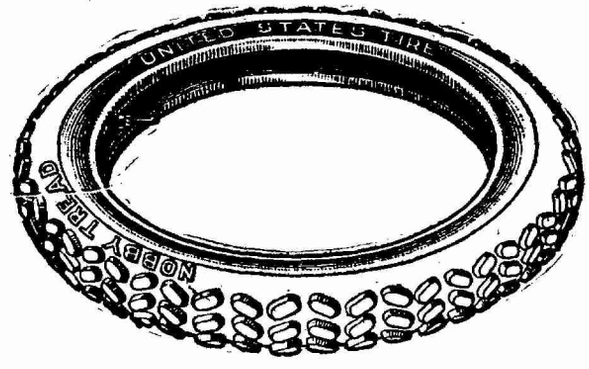

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18-199

PUBLIC NOTIFICATION

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

PEKING-HANKOW LINE

SHORT TERM BONDS

In 1915, the Peking-Hankow Railway has floated a loan amounting two millions and five hundred thousand dollars ($2,500,000) which has been over subscribed. Interests have been paid and bonds retired punctually

With a view to develop the traffic along its line, to strengthen the old bridge, to erect new bridges, to increase the efficiency of its administration, the Peking-Hankow Railway floats, with the approval of the Ministry of Communications, a new loan amounting to four millions dollars ($4,000,000), bearing an interest higher than the previous loan.

Subscriptions will be taken place either at the Banks designated below, or at the Accounting Department of the Peking-Hankow Railway.

The regulations governing the issurance of the bonds are as follows:

Regulations governing the Issurance of Peking-Hankow Railway Short-Term Bonds (*Improvement*)

Art. 1 With a view to develop the traffic along its line, the Peking-Hankow Railway is authorized by the Ministry of Communications to float a short term loan, to be known as Peking-Hankow Railway Short Term Bonds.

Art. 2 That total amount of the bonds is fixed at four millions dollars ($4,000,000) Peking currency.

Art. 3 The denominations of the bonds are of four kinds: namely, $10,000. $1,000. $100, and $50.

Art. 4 Interest for the bonds is 0.8% monthly.

Art. 5 Subscriptions will be taken place within one month and half, that is, from August 16th to September 30th, the tenth year of Chinese Republic.

Art. 6 The term of the bonds is four and half years. Interest for the first six months shall be paid in advance at the time of subscription. In every six months $500,000 bonds shall be retired in every six months by drawing, until the total issue shall be retired on March 31, the 15th year of Chinese Republic. The drawing shall be taken place on March 15 and September 15 of every year, supervised by representatives from the Ministry of Communications.

Art. 7 Subscriptions shall be closed at the end of September, the tenth year of Chinese Republic. Subscriptions paid before this date shall receive a monthly interest of 0.8%, to be counted by days, from date of subscription to the end of Sept. which, together with the interest for the first six months (from November 1st, the tenth year of Chinese Republic, to March 31st, the eleventh year) shall be deducted from the amount of subscription at the time when payment is made. Interest shall hereafter be paid semi-annually.

Art. 8 The bonds shall be sold at ninty-two dollars and eighty cents ($92.80) per every hundred dollars ($100), but shall be retired at the par value.

Art. 9 Those bonds which have been drawn shall receive interests only up to the end of the term in which the drawing has taken place, whatever the date of payment will be.

Art. 10 Beginning from the time when subscription is closed, the Peking-Hankow Railway shall reserve every month $100,000 from its operating revenues, to be deposited in the following banks which shall act as its subscription agents, the Bank of China, the Bank of Communications, the Continental Bank, the Kincheng Banking Corporation, the Sing Hua Savings Bank, the Salt Bank, etc. as guarantees for the payment of the bonds and interests.

Art. 11 The above-mentioned banks shall act as the agents of the Peking-Hankow Railway for the sale of the Bonds. But they shall from time to time advise with the Accounting Department of the Peking-Hankow Railway. Interests shall be paid and bonds retired through the same banks.

Art. 12 Detailed regulations governing the sale of the bonds shall be made separately.

Art. 13 The bonds shall not be registered in the name of the purchaser, but it may be so registered, if requested.

Art. 14 The bonds shall be good for guarantee money of the employees of the Chinese Government Railways.

Art. 15 The bonds shall be good for securities or guarantees of the contractors, merchants, and transportation companies who may have contracts with the Peking-Hankow Railway.

Art. 16 The matured bonds and interest coupons shall be good for cash payment to the Peking-Hankow Railway.

Art. 17 In case of loss or destruction by fire of the bonds the original owner or owners shall notify the police office at the place of his residence the number of the bonds and the conditions when they are lost or destroyed, and shall also notify the bank of issue. At the same time, the facts shall be published in at least two daily newspapers. After two months, the bank of issue shall certify the facts and request the Peking-Hankow Railway to issue new bonds to take the place of the lost or destroyed bonds. Matured bonds not redeemed within five years, and interest coupons not redeemed within two years, shall be considered as void.

Nota In case of dispute or disputes arising out of the interpretations of these regulations, the original Chinese version shall be considered as valid.

18-200

Yarn.—Throughout this week the market displayed a steady tendency with a net advance of Tls. 1.00 to Tls. 2.00 at the close, however, the tendency was on the easy side. As to the future of the market, we do not see any reason to expect any decline for reasons already pointed out by us in our previous circulars. Deliveries are very good indeed, in spite of hostilities up the Yangtsze Valley.

Liverpool, September 14, 1921.

Liverpool Market:—

Good Middling American, Spot .....13.41 Pence
" " " October.....13.49 "
" " " January .....13.19 "

Market:—*Easier.*

New York, September 14, 1921.

New York Market:—

December .....20.10 Cents
March ....19.75 "
May..... ....19.55 "
Spot.....20.20 "

Market:—*Easier.*

Bombay, September 14, 1921.

Bombay Market:—

Broach, F. G. April/May ...Rps. 513 per Khandy
Fully Good Bengal Sept, ... " 366 " "
Fine Oomra, Sept..... " 491 " "

Market:—*Easier.*

Shanghai Market:—

Tungchow Nov./Dec.....Tls. 35.00
Shanghai Nov./Dec..... " 31.50
" M-ginned, Nov./Dec... " 31.50
Taichong Nov./Dec..... " 33.00

Tone of the Market:—*Firm*

American Stock Market

The Chinese American Bank of Commerce has received the following telegraphic quotations, dated New York, September 14, 1921:

American Stocks

Liberty Bonds	3rd 4½'s	1928	92.20
Victory Bonds	4¾'s	1922-23	99.00
American Telephone and Telegraph Convertible	6's	1925	100½
Standard Oil Co. of New York	7's	1931	104⅝
New York City	4½	1965	90.00
British-American Tobacco Co., Ltd. Common			12⅜
Pacific Development Corporation Stock			10.00

Weekly Silk Market Report

By Silk Merchant

Shanghai: Tsatlees and China Steam Filatures remain quiet at unchanged prices.

On Saturday 100 bales of Tussah Best Chops were settled at Tls. 530 for November.

On Monday several competitors began to operate at Tls. 540. Four to five hundred bales have changed hands, and holders are offering sparingly in anticipation of still higher prices.

Shipments up to September 13, 1921.

	Season 1921/1922	Season 1920/1921
White Steam Filature	7248 B/s	6042 B/s
Yellow " "	2630 "	187 "
White Silks	1801 "	2594 "
Yellow Silks	5048 "	4158 "
Tussahs	4730 "	1359 "

Yokohama: The Yokohama market is quiet with very little demand from America. Shinshiu No. 1 superior is quoted at Yen 1380.

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KOFA

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THE IDEAL TAR SHAMPOO

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18-201

International Banking Corporation

CAPITAL, SURPLUS, & UNDIVIDED PROFITS: U. S. $14,000,000

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Head Office: 60 Wall Street New York
London Office: 36 BISHOPSGATE E. C.
Lyons Office: 27 PLACE TOLOZAN
San Francisco Office: 232 MONTGOMERY STREET

BRANCHES:

CHINA
CANTON
HANKOW
HARBIN
HONGKONG
PEKING
SHANGHAI
TIENTSIN

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
BARAHONA
PUERTO PLATA
SAN FRANCISCO de MACORIS
SAN PEDRO de MACORIS
SANCHEZ
SANTIAGO
SANTO DOMINGO

INDIA
BOMBAY
CALCUTTA
RANGOON

JAPAN
KOBE
YOKOHAMA

JAVA
BATAVIA
SOURABAYA

PANAMA
COLON
PANAMA

PHILIPPINES
CEBU
MANILA

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS
SINGAPORE

SPAIN
BARCELONA
MADRID

BRANCHES OF
THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK

ARGENTINA
BUENOS AIRES
ROSARIO

BELGIUM
ANTWERP
BRUSSELS

BRAZIL
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PORTO ALEGRE
RIO DE JANEIRO
SANTOS
SAO PAULO

CHILE
SANTIAGO
VALPARAISO

COLOMBIA
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BOGOTA
MEDELLIN

CUBA
HAVANA & 22 BRANCHES

ITALY
GENOA

PERU
LIMA

PORTO RICO
PONCE
SAN JUAN

SOUTH AFRICA
CAPE TOWN

TRINIDAD
PORT OF SPAIN

URUGUAY
MONTEVIDEO

VENEZUELA
CARACAS

Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit, Bills of Exchange and Cable Transfers bought and sold. Current accounts opened and Fixed Deposits in local and foreign currencies taken at rates that may be ascertained on application to the Bank.

18-202

Outlook for Raw Silk as Reported by Japanese

Although not exactly estimated, this year's total yield of cocoons may be placed at 6,000,000 "koku" as against 6,333,000 "koku" actually put out for 1920. Besides, 600,000 or 700,000 of old cocoons was brought over from last year, when reeling was generally curtailed or suspended for a long period. When both figures are brought together, the total comes to 6,600,000 or 6,700,000 "koku," which represents the total supply for 1921 and is greater by 300,000 or 400,000 "koku" than that for 1920. The amount contains 20 percent of doupions and waste cocoons, and when the amount is deducted from the above total, the balance left stands at 5,400,000 "koku," which is the raw material for fine raw silk. Granting that each of the cocoons contains 10 "momme" of silk, the above figure will produce raw silk to the extent of 600,000 boxes, of which 180,000 "koku," or 30 percent may be consumed in the interior, and the amount to be exported will be 420,000 boxes. In 1919, the foreign demand was unequally brisk due to very active speculative and other buying, and the year's total shipments from Yokohama reached 252,000 bales, or 448,000 boxes. In 1920, business was so dull that the total shipped for the year was only 180,000 bales, or 322,000 boxes. This year the amount may be greater than for 1920, as the American demand for silks seems to show a great recovery. Yet it is impossible to hope any revival of the activity of 1919, but to hope that it is best, if the total shipments until June, 1922, when the present business year ends, will reach 360,000 boxes at the monthly rate of 30,000 boxes. This estimate will leave 50,000 or 60,000 boxes supplied in excess of the demand.

Moreover, there are 72,000 boxes of the goods held by the Imperial Silk Company. In view of all these things, the outlook is not so optimistical.

Shipments

Season 1921-1922	(July 1—September 7)	52,000	B/s
„ 1920-1921	(„)	34,000	„
„ 1919-1920	(„)	53,000	„

Canton, August 31, 1921.

Market: During the first days following our last report some 500 bales changed hands for American account on the basis of last quotations. Towards the end of the month, however, the demand slackened down and a number of holders are now willing sellers at quotations given below, while there are others who anticipate a recovery very shortly. In general our market is quiet and prices easier and the prospects are that these conditions will prevail until the outcome of the sixth crop is known.

The demand from Lyons continued, about 500 bales having been bought at such good prices as to induce a number of reelers to change their production back to longreels. At the close, however, the demand from this quarter has also fallen off noticeably.

The fifth crop is estimated to yield 10,000 bales of good quality.

Quotation: New Style 14/16 September G. $5.70
„ 20/22 „ G. $5.30

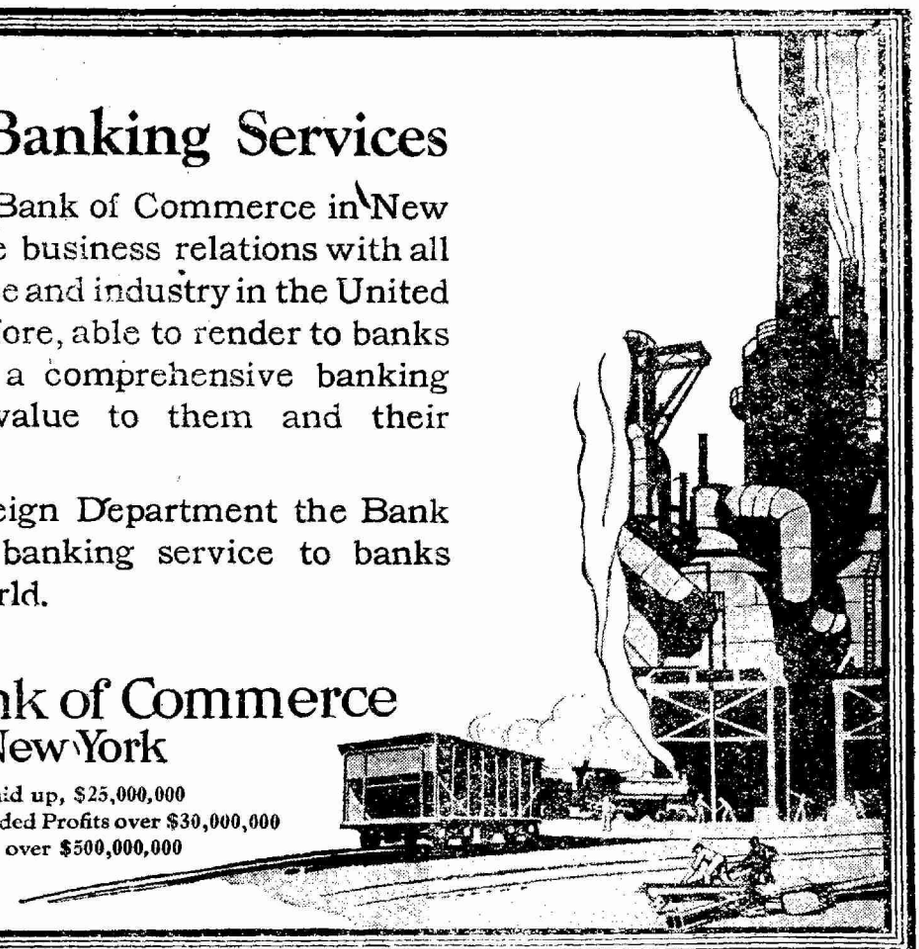
Shipments:

Season 1921-1922	(May 1—August 31)	25,900	B/s
„ 1920-1921	(„)	13,800	„
„ 1919-1920	(„)	26,800	„

American Banking Services

THE National Bank of Commerce in New York has close business relations with all phases of commerce and industry in the United States. It is, therefore, able to render to banks in other countries a comprehensive banking service of great value to them and their customers.

Through its Foreign Department the Bank offers a complete banking service to banks throughout the world.



National Bank of Commerce in New York

Capital paid up, $25,000,000
Surplus and Undivided Profits over $30,000,000
Resources over $500,000,000

18-203

"The Road Through the Heart of China"

Peking-Hankow Line

Chinese Government Railways

PASSING through China's most magnificient scenic regions, traversing the great plains of Chihli, the central portion of Honan and the mountainous region of eastern Hupei province, the PEKING-HANKOW LINE—the most important of China's rail routes—enables tourists and travelers to obtain a glimpse of Old China.

The Peking-Hankow route joins the main line of the Peking-Mukden Railways at Fengtai, connecting by so doing with the railways of Manchuria, Korea, Japan and Siberia. Steamer service at Hankow brings it into easy communication with Yangtze River ports and Shanghai.

From Peking to Hankow is a journey of 34 hours, by the daily express train, which has modern dining and sleeping car accomodations.

Few summer resorts in China can compare in natural charm of views and comforts afforded with Chikungshan Mountain, whose summit reaches an altitude of 1980 ft. A serpentine road climbs the mountain from Sintien Station, 110 miles from Hankow, on the summit of which are beautiful bungalows awaiting vacationists.

One of the most impressive sights in China, the Western Tombs may be reached by a branch line which was built exclusively for the use of the former Imperial Sovereigns to visit the tombs of their ancestors. The site of the beautifully adorned Imperial Tombs, which include the mausoleums of four Manchu Emperors, three Empresses and a number of Princesses, is close to the Liang Ko Chwang Station, 79 miles from Peking. The region is justly appreciated for its charming, Oriental scenery and atmosphere.

ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

(Through Express Service Only)

1 Direct W.L.B. 1.2.3.cl.	3 Sem-dir W.L.B. 1.2.3.cl.	STATIONS.	2 Direct W.L.B. 1.2.3.cl.	4 Sem-dir W.L.B. 1.2.3.cl.
8.00	21.00	dep. Peking Chienmen.....arr.	21.35	7.55
8.18	21.18	,, Paomachang .....dep.	21.19	7.39
8.58	21.50	,, Changsintitn ..... ,,	20.52	7.14
9.47		,, Liuliho..... ,,	19.58	
10.40		,, Kaopeotien ..... ,,	19.04	
12.34	0.43	,, Paotingfu ..... ,,	17.23	4.24
16.30	3.57	,, Chengtingfu ..... ,,	13.22	1.08
17.36	5.03	,, Shihkiachwang ..... ,,	12.11	0.02
21.27	8.07	,, Shuntehfu ..... ,,	8.33	21.15
0.11	11.41	,, Changteh Ho..... ,,	5.29	17.30
2.48	15.04	,, Siusiang..... ,,	2.52	14.13
6.13	17.58	,, Chengchow..... ,,	0.26	11.24
7.24	20.48	,, Hsuchow ..... ,,	22.15	3.33
9.14	23.04	,, Yencheng ..... ,,	20.35	6.43
11.11	0.44	,, Chumatien ..... ,,	18.16	4.45
14.09	3.12	,, Sinyangchow..... ,,	15.09	2.13
15.26	4.19	,, S'tien(Chikungshan) ,,	13.46	1.03
18.56		,, Sinokan ..... ,,	9.55	21.50
20.50	9.15	arr. Hankow Tachimen... ,,	8.00	20.00

Shanghai Exchange for week ending Wednesday, September 21st,

By Maitland, Fearon and Brand

Exchange:—After slight fluctuations the London price of silver at 39⅞d. higher than last week. The market has again been supported by purchases f Indian Bazaars.

Our local Gold dealers have continued selling Gold T/T and while our rate remains unchanged a permium of from 1d. to 2½ has been available for T London for early deliveries. General business remains dull and we close, a strong market, a little easier.

Our stocks of silver are reported as follows:—

Sycee and Bar Silver.....Tls. 25,417,000 a decline of Tls. 280,000
Chinese and Mexican Dollars $ 24,860,000 ,, ,, $ 240,000
Estimated value in Tls. 43,300,000 as against Tls. 52,150,000 held at th time last year.

†	Average rates for Aug.	Thurs. Sept. 15	Friday Sept. 16	Sat. Sept. 17	Mon. Sept. 19	Tuesday Sept. 20	W Sep
Bk's selling rates		*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*open clos*
T/T London	3/7.808	3/9		3/9	3/9	3/9	3/
D/Dtts. ,,	—	3/9¼		3/9¼	3/9¼	3/9¼	3/
4m/s ,,	—	3/9⅛		3/9⅛	3/9⅛	3/9⅛	3/
T/T India	271.904	262½		262½	261	257	2
T/T France	860.769	1005		1005	995	975	9
T/T N. Y.	66.567	69½		69½	69¾	69¾	6
T/T H'kong	73.808	73½		73½	73½	73½	7
T/T Japan	72.192	69		69	69	68¾	6
T/T Batavia	215.557	223		222½	222	222	2
T/T Straits	63.336	62		62	62	62	6
Bk's buying rates							
4m/s B/L. Cred, D/A	3/10.808	4/0		4/0	4/0	4/0	4/
6m/s ,, ,,	—	4/0⅛		4/0⅛	4/0⅛	4/0⅛	4/
4m/s ,, D/P	4/0 058	4/1¼		4/1¼	4/1¼	4/1¼	4/
4m/s ,, ,,							
4m/s B/F. U., D/A, D/P	960.769	1105		1105	1095	1075	10
4m/s N.Y. Lc.	73.567	76½		76½	76¾	76¾	76
4m/s ,, Docs	—	77¼		77¼	77⅛	77⅛	77

BANK HOLIDAY

†Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling.	Sept. 15	Sept. 16	Sept. 17	Sept. 19	Sept. 20	Sep
Bullion.						
***London** Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard 925 touch) Pence.	39⅛	39⅛	39½	39½	39¾	39
	G. $ 65⅜	G. $ 64⅝	G. $ 65	G. $ 65	G. $ 65½	G. $
Shanghai Price of GoldBars(weight Tls. 10(Chauping) 978 touch	Tls. 324⁷⁰		Tls. 325²⁸	Tls. 323⁸⁰	Tls. 318⁵⁰	Tls. 3
Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100(C.)999 touch)	111⁰⁰		111⁰⁰	111⁰⁰	111⁰⁰	11
Shanghai Mexican Dollars per $100	72.4		72.425	72.425	72.425	72.
Native Bank Rate of Interest(Callmoney)	5%		2½%	6%	7½%	8
*Closing Price in London for Previous day.						

HOLIDAY

Bank of England rate of discount		5½%	London on Paris	T/T
Bank of France rate of discount		5½%	London on Germany	T/T
London open Market rate			New York on London	T/T
of Discount	3 m/s.	4⅛%	Bombay on London	T/T
,, ,,	4 m/s.	4⅛%	Hongkong on ,,	T/T
,, ,,	6 m/s.	5⅛%	Yokohama ,, ,,	T/T

What the Ships Carry Between America and China

(Taken from the Daily Returns of the Shanghai Customs from Thursday, September 8, to September 14, 1921)

(*Key: Pls.—1 Picul or 133 1/3 pounds; Bls.—Bales; Pcs.—Pieces; Mi.le—thousands; Hk. Tls.—Haikwan Taels, Customs Rate Aug. Tael 1.35 equal Gold. $1.*)

S. S. City of Canton, September 1.

To Boston.		
Antimony Regulus	Pls.	420
To New York.		
Tea, Green:		
Gunpowder, Ningpo	Pls.	3,849
,, Kiukiang	,,	84
,, other Ports	,,	14
Imperial Kiukiang	,,	21
Young Hyson, Kiukiang	,,	752
,, other Ports	,,	135
Hyson, Kiukiang	,,	194
,, other Ports	,,	24
Antimony, Regulus	,,	9,492
Antimony, Oxide	,,	336
Cotton Yarn, Waste	,,	427
Bristles	,,	383
Hair, Horse Tail	,,	117
Hair, Human	,,	102
Oil, Wood	,,	2,942
Straw Braid, White	,,	12
Carpets	Pcs.	72
Hats, Rush	,,	28,800

Empire State, from U. S. A., August 20.

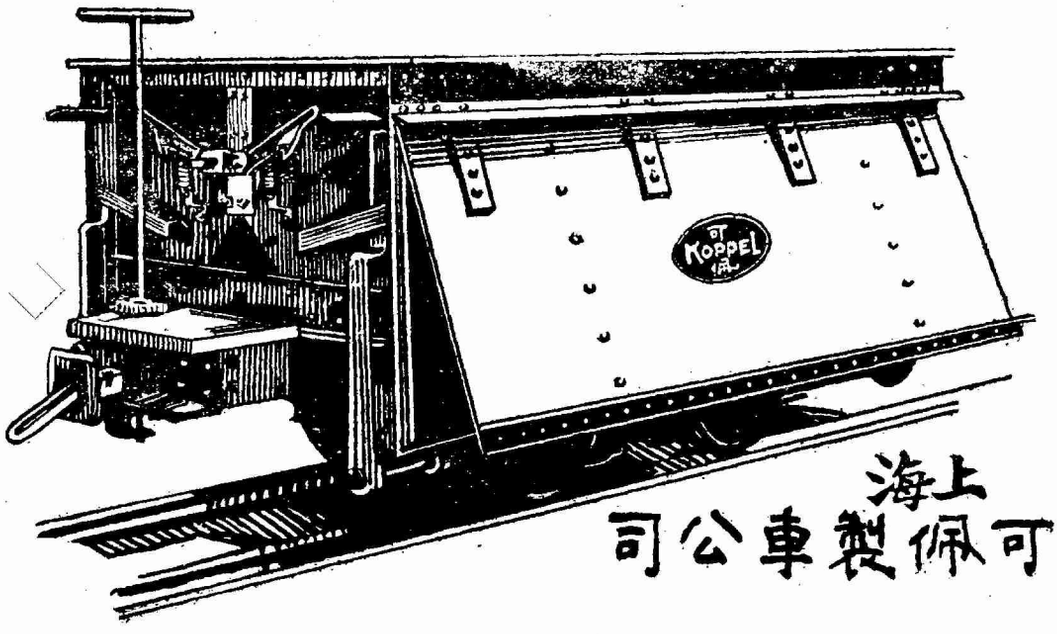
Machines, Calculating	Pcs.	6
Lemons, Fresh	,,	195,000
Iron and Steel:		
Angles	Pls.	2,708
Sheets	,,	74
Iron and Steel, Galvanized:		
Sheets, Corrugated	Pls.	294
,, Plain	,,	289
Asphaltum	Pls.	2,759
Bird-seeds	,,	8
Butter	,,	25
Canned Asparagus	,,	15
Cheese	,,	15
Chloride of Lime	,,	648
Cocoa	,,	2
Cotton Raw, Bls. 2,152	,,	7,949
Flour, Patent	,,	131
Fruits, Fresh	,,	29
Honey	,,	5
Leather, Calf	,,	14
Milk, Evaporated	,,	105
Nuts	,,	10
Oranges	,,	474
Paints, Unclassed	,,	15
Paper, Wrapping	,,	21
Paper, Unclassed	,,	157
Ink, Printing	,,	175
Sugar, Refined	,,	68
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	1,356
Canned Fish	Doz.	156
Canned Meats	,,	76
Canned Goods, Unclassed	,,	30
Hats	,,	83
Chocolate	lb.	984
Cigarettes	Mille	11,850
Treasure:		
Silver Bars	Hk. Tls.	1,062,624

Empire State, September 6.

To San Francisco.		
Silk Pongees, Shantung	Pls.	13.48
Tea, Black, other Ports	,,	216
Tea, Scented	Pls.	23
Tea, Green:		
Gunpowder, Ningpo	,,	456
Oil, Wood	,,	285
To Baltimore.		
Bristles	Pls.	45
Egg Albumen, Dried	,,	152
,, Yolk, Dried	,,	540
To Kansas City.		
Tea, Green:		
Gunpowder, Ningpo	Pls.	271
To Los Angeles.		
Carpets	Pcs.	128
To Newton.		
Silk, Waste:		
Shanghai, Bls. 21	Pls.	64,92
To New York.		
Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		
White, Shanghai, Bls. 175	Pls.	174.28
Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		
White, other Ports Bls. 25	Pls.	24.84
Yellow, Hankow, Bls. 10	,,	10.42
Silk, Raw, Filature:		
Wild, other Ports, Bls. 10	Pls.	10.40
Silk Pongees, Shantung	,,	58.12
Straw Braid, White	,,	15
Wool, Sheep's	,,	300
Skins, Goat, Tanned	Pcs.	2,000

S. S. Africa, August 30.

To Chicago.		
Tea, Green:		
Young Hyson, other Ports	Pls.	187
Huson, other Ports	,,	



Gable Bottom cars for Iron Ore supplied to a China Iron Mine.

KOPPEL INDUSTRIAL CAR & EQUIPMENT CO.

No. 1 The Bund
SHANGHAI

18-205

New Books and Publications

Poems of Understanding

Profiles from China, by Eunice Tietjins. Alfred. A. Knopf: New York: 1920.

RESIDENTS of China who have groaned of late over the large number of sloppily sentimental "appreciations" of everything and anything Chinese can be very grateful to Eunice Tietjens for her all too small book of free verse on "people and things seen in the interior." These poems show a delicate sense of Chinese character and characteristics, and a fine courage in dealing with subjects not ordinarily mentioned. Mrs. Tietjens shows us the curious mixture of old and new, aesthetic and ugly, philosophic and cruel, impersonal and fatalistic that is present day China. One cannot but think of Browning telling of Renaissance Italy.

There are fine poems in this little book. The writer feels anew the horror and the beauty of China when reading "The City Wall" where

the timeless miracle of sunset mantles in the west,
The blue dusk gathers close.
And beauty moves immortal through the land.
And I walk quickly, praying in my heart that beauty will defend me, will heal up the too great wounds of China.

As for "The Most-Sacred Mountain" (Tai Shan), "Space, and the twelve clean winds of heaven" come to the reader and call his soul to reassert its belief in the eternity of beauty. The poem closes with

But I shall go down from this airy space, this swift white peace, this stinging exultation;
And time will close about me, and my soul stir to the rhythm of the daily round.
Yet, having known, life will not press so close, and always I shall feel time ravel thin about me;
For once I stood
In the white windy presence of eternity.

For those inclined to speculation, on the relation of religion to war or on the rise and fall of empires, "Sunday in the British Empire: Hongkong," and "Our Chinese Acquaintance" may be interesting points of departure.

Eunice Tietjens deserves a vote of thanks for expressing the feeling of so many of us for China, at once our hope and our despair. May she come again and travel farther.

A. W. R.

St. John's University.

"The future of Europe is bound up with Asia. . . ."
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THE ASIATIC REVIEW
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Five Shillings. Published Quarterly. £1 per annum.
Articles have been contributed recently on the Far East by:—Professor E. H. Parker, Dr. Inazo Nitobe & Mr. Michizo Masuda, etc., etc.
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Proceedings of the East India Association.
Special reports of meetings of Societies interested in Asia.
ARCHAEOLGOGICAL SECTION—LITERARY SUPPLEMENT—NEW COMMERCIAL SECTION
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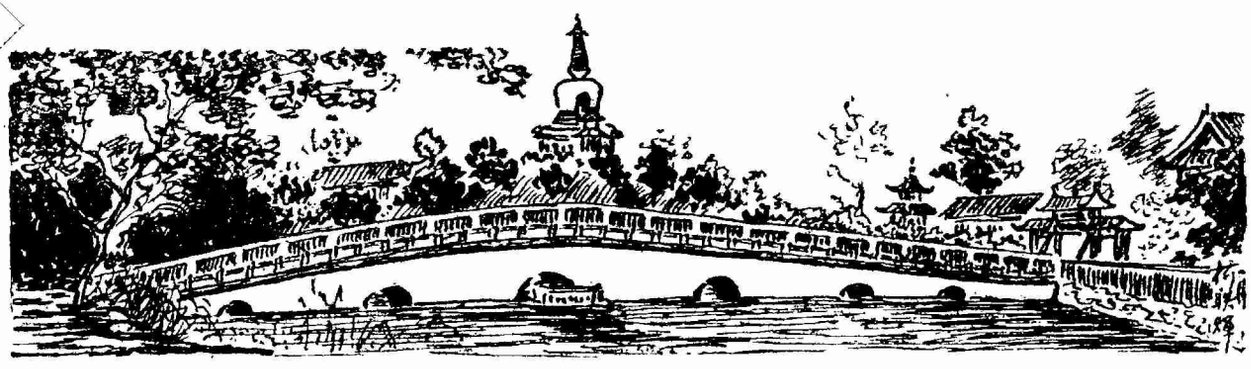


Outline for the Study of Current History, Finance and Commerce of China

by

C. F. REMER, M. A.,

Professor of Economics, St. John's University

and

DONALD ROBERTS, M. A.,

Professor of History, St. John's University

This outline, primarily for the use of middle schools and colleges, is based upon the Review for last week. It is not intended that the whole of the outline be used but that those topics be selected that are found to be adapted to the class.

1. International Affairs

1. Japan's Reported Desire to Negotiate on the Shantung Issue

Read the editorial article on page 101.

1. Has such a desire on Japan's part been officially expressed? 2. Would Japan desire to negotiate if the Pacific Conference were not soon to meet? 3. What advantage could Japan have in opening negotiations at this time with China? 4. It is reported that Dr Wellington Koo thinks the acceptance of an invitation to negotiate would be desirable. Do you think so?

2. What Are the Problems of the Pacific?

The article on pages 102-103 gives a summary of the chief events in the history of relations between China and other powers, from the time when China was opened to trade by the Treaty of Nanking in 1842. All who wish to become familiar with any of these events may be referred to the standard work on this subject, "The International Relations of the Chinese Empire" by H. B. Morse.

(*a*) *China.* 1, Where was the first foreign trade of China carried on? 2. What event took place in 1842? 3. What was the Co-Hong? 4. When did Honkong become British, and under what circumstances? 5. What further agreements with foreign powers were made in 1858 and 1860? 6. When did China lose her control of:-(a) Indo-China (b) Korea (c) Formosa? 7. What are the facts as to the Liaotung lease? 8. Make a list of the problems of the Pacific as far as China is concerned.

(*b*) *Japan.* 1. Where was Japan opened o foreign trade? 2. Did foreigners acquire extraterritorial rights in Japan? 3. What territory has Japan acquired since that time? 4. What reasons are usually urged by the Japanese in behalf of Japan's expansion policy? 5. Has there been a large emigration from Japan into Japan's acquired territories?

3. Race and Geography at the Pacific Conference

This article is on pages 104-105.

Questions (a) 1. What geographical facts are here called to your attention? 2. Do the percentages given in regard to the Atlantic and Pacific oceans lead one to any conclusions as to their relative importance in commerce and political influence? 3. Study a good map of Asia, Europe and the American continents to confirm the facts here given. 4. Is the Pacific Ocean destined to become more important than the Atlantic Ocean in world events? 5. What changes by man have altered the geographical conditions here referred to?

(b) 1. Many people speak of racial conflict as inevitable. Do facts justify such a belief? 2. Do the relations of Japan and England and China and the United States indicate a division upon racial lines? The question of race differences is a difficult one. What attitude should one take in regard to it?

4. Disarmament and the East

Read the article on pages 107-109.

Questions. 1. In what sense in the Pacific Conference "a frank invitation to face realities"? 2. Can nations disarm altogether? What then is meant by the term disarmament? 3. What does the writer think of the idea that Britain can restrain Japan from being too aggressive if the Anglo-Japanese Alliance is kept up?

2. Domestic Affairs

Read the article on page 105.

1. Are there good reasons for this pessimism as to the outcome of the Pacific Conference? 2. Is it fair or unfair to speak of the work of the Peace Conference as an "international farce"? 3. Can China count on positive help from the United States? 4. If this pessimism is justified, wherein does hope lie?

3. Commerce and Finance

Topic 1. Dutch Harbor and Pacific Shipping

Read that article by J. J. Underwood on pp. 110-12. Be careful to compare the statements made in the first column of this article with those made in the first two columns of the article by C. F. Remer on p. 104.

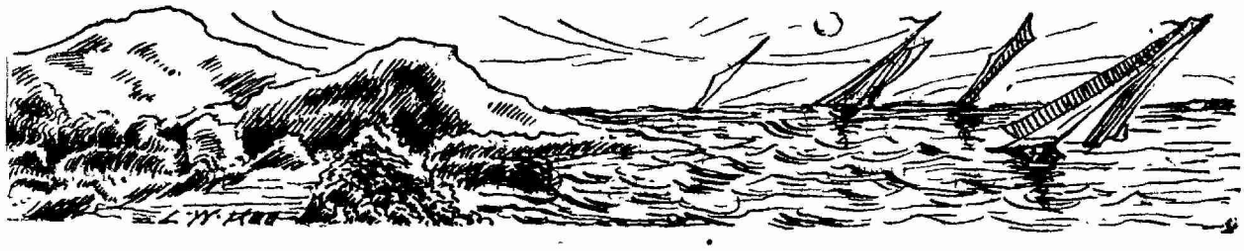
Questions: 1. What is the opinion of Mr. Underwood upon the position of the Pacific in the world's trade in the future? 2. What opinion is expressed on p. 104? 3. Which of these opinions seems to you the more reasonable? Write out a brief statement of your own opinion and your reasons for holding it. 4. Explain the advantage of being able to coal a ship in the midst of a voyage. 5. Why is the availability of petroleum an important point? 6. Why should American ships desire to have an American coaling station? 7. What statement is made about plans for an American cable across the Pacific? 8. Why are there no ice-bergs in the region of Dutch Harbor? 9. What is a keystone?

Topic 2. Peking-Hankow Short Term Bonds

Read the public notification on p. 140.

Questions: 1. Why does this notice begin with the statement about the loan of 1915? 2. How many dollars worth of bonds are to be issued at this time? 3. How much will the Peking-Hankow Railway receive from them? (See Art. 8) 4. What is to be done with the money? 5. In how many years are these bonds to be paid? 6. Describe the way in which these payments are to be made? 7. Where is the money to come from? 8. Explain Art. 14 of the notification. 9. Watch the newspapers to find out whether this loan is successful, that is whether the bonds are purchased. Find out whether any of these bonds are purchased in the city in which you live. Do you know anyone who has subscribed for such bonds? 10. Can you subscribe for these bonds in the city in which you live? 11. Is the revenue of the Peking-Hankow line greater or less than it was a year ago?

(See p. viii)



The United States Court for China

(Established by Act of Congress of June 30, 1906).

JUDGE, Charles S. Lobingier.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY, Chauncey P. Holcomb.

COMMISSIONER, Ferno J. Schuhl.

CLERK, William A. Chapman.

DEPUTY CLERK, L. Macoubrey.

MARSHAL, DISBURSING OFFICER, } Nelson E. Lurton.

DEPUTY MARSHAL, James L. Gardiner.

OFFICE HOURS 9-1; 2-5.

TIENTSIN:

DEPUTY MARSHAL, William T. Collins.

CANTON:

DEPUTY MARSHAL, William R. Lynch.

All Notices, Announcements, Judgments, Orders and other Proceedings appearing in this department of THE WEEKLY REVIEW may be accepted as authentic.

Motion Day.

All contested motions and demurrers will hereafter be heard on Mondays, beginning at 3 P. M.; provided notice thereof with proof of service on the adverse party or his attorney shall have been filed in the Clerk's office by 1 P. M. of the preceding Saturday.

Minutes of Recent Proceedings

Hearings:

(Before the Commissioner)

Sept. 14, 1921, Cause No. 1467, U. S. v. Muncie; testimony taken of Zee, Ing and Balchin.

" 17, " " " 1479, U. S. v. West; plea of guilty.

" 20, " " " 1477, U. S. v. Pohlman; adjourned until September 26.

FRED R. HANISH, PLAINTIFF v. FEARON, DANIEL & CO., INC., DEFENDANT.

(Continued from last week)

The home office replied expressing surprise at the purchase but stating that nearly the whole lot could have been sold "at between $2.85 and $2.95 per pound" and it appears (p. 130) that a portion of it was sold at a small profit while the market price at the time was quoted as high as $3.05. It is clear that the figures cabled were incorrect but the error of the other employees was greater than plaintiff's and we find nothing sufficient to show that any of it was intentional or made with a deceitful purpose. At any rate the undisputed fact that plaintiff corrected the mistake by cable to the home office would seem to relieve him of the charge of any intentional "misrepresentation of the facts concerning these goatskins."

Plaintiff may have been overcautious but that was certainly less detrimental to defendant than to have quoted a price too low, and it is admitted (p. 254) that the extra 2% which he added were sometimes improperly omitted. In fact they *were* omitted from the buffalo hide purchase (p. 178) and their inclusion at plaintiff's instance affords the main basis for the manager's charge (Ex. 1) of "instructions given members of the staff to make up fake calculations of cost to deceive me." The "fake calculations" consisted in adding such items as "overhead expense, sinking fund and guarantee against shrinkage." (p. 178. Cf. Ex. 27D) Yet these are precisely the items which the manager himself (p. 49) and his principal witness (p. 254) declare are customarily included in the cost price. And these with a small addition for "consular fees, bill brokerage and telegrams" (naturally an uncertain amount) constitute the only alleged "inflations." (p. 179) Indeed it seems (p. 142) that one customary item—insurance—was actually omitted.

The manager concedes (pp. 82, 97, 99) that the company suffered no loss from any of these calculations and we do not think that his charge that they were made in order to deceive him is established in the face of plaintiff's denial and explanation (pp. 219-221).

It is finally claimed that plaintiff practiced deceit by cabling on January 17, 1920,

> "With firm order in hand we can probably buy 11000 pieces special Hankow untanned goatskins at 10-5 for 1sts." (Ex. 33)

It is urged that more than that amount of goatskins had already been purchased. The cable implies nothing to the contrary. It purports to convey no other information than the price at which "we can probably buy" that amount and the home office replied under date of Jan. 23, (Ex. 35) "Do not buy at present." Two of defendant's witnesses, indeed, express the opinion that plaintiff's cable referred to goods already purchased; but their reasons appear far from convincing. One of them bases his opinion on the alleged

Judgments and Orders :

(By the Commissioner)

Sept. 14, 1921, Cause No. 1467, U. S. v. Muncie; committal for trial.

" 15, " " " 909, In re Estate of Hastings Stelker; order for final distribution.

" 17, " " " 1479, U. S. v. West; fine of $20.00.

" 21, " " " 1130, Credit Foncier D'Extreme-Orient v. Chenoweth; order of dismissal.

Miscellaneous Filings :

Sept. 14, 1921, Cause No. 1414, Kemp v. The Wilkins Bros. & Company, Inc.; petition; summons to answer issued.

" 14, " " " 1475, U. S. v. Wisner; affidavit.

" 14, " " " 1473, Russian Economic Society v. The Liberty Club; alias summons to answer issued.

" 15, " " " 909, In re Estate of Hastings Stelker; affidavits of identity; final account.

" 15, " " " 1476, American Express Co. v. Thomas W. Simmons & Co.; complaint; affidavit; bond; writ of attachment; summons to answer issued.

" 15, " " " 1477, U. S. v. Pohlman; affidavit.

" 15, " " " 1032, Belgian Trading Co. v. Neuss, Hesslein & Co.; stipulation.

" 15, " Articles of Incorporation of Yangtsze Trading Co., Inc.

" 15, " Articles of Incorporation of Patstone & Patstone, Limited.

" 15, " " " 1478, Chao-Shin Chin v J. M. Murray & Co. and J. M. Murray; petition; summons to answer issued.

" 16, " " " 1473, Russian Economic Society v The Liberty Club; Marshal's return of alias summons to answer.

" 16, " " " 1178, U. S. v. Niernsee; Marshal's return of final commitment.

" 16, " " " 1206, U. S. v. Moore; Marshal's return of final commitment.

"fact that the description given in the telegram (Exhibit 33) corresponds identically with the description given on the weight note of the goods which is dated the 5th of January. Those goods were offered under date of January 17 stating that with firm order in hand we could probably buy. It does not quote the price." (p. 250)

But as we have just seen it *does* quote the price as 10/5 and plaintiff's cable speaks of "11000 pieces special Hankow untanned goatskins" while the "weight note" (Ex. 34) mentioned by the witness refers to "unt'd goatskins, 11377 pieces." Surely these two descriptions do not "correspond identically."

The reason given (p. 257) by defendant's other witness is that he made the calculation (Ex. 39) for the weight note (Ex. 34); but how that shows that plaintiff's cable (Ex.33) refers to the latter is not explained. And it is noteworthy that not even the manager, in his nineteen grounds of dismissal, suggests that plaintiff practiced any deceit when he sent this cable six months before. Plaintiff denies (p. 247) that he ever represented that he could buy cargo which he had in stock and declares that his cable of January 17, 1920 and the others "have no relation." We do not think his testimony overcome by defendant's showing. It has the burden of proof [4] and charges of fraud, especially, must be clearly established.

IV

Great stress is laid upon plaintiff's use of profanity. That is a foolish and offensive habit and, to say the least, plaintiff as well as his associates would have been much better off without it. But one who, as here, urges it as one of the chief grounds for depriving another of his contractual rights, must show good faith.

The manager did not mention profanity in his letter of dismissal and in fact admits (pp. 41, 68, 73) that he never heard plaintiff use it. Indeed it was not mentioned until the filing of the answer where it is alleged in connection with the staff alone and evidence relating to outsiders is inadmissible under the pleadings. But plaintiff was no stranger to defendant and his habits in this regard must have been well known to it. For nearly five years (p. 5) he had been in its employ and its secretary who drew the contract (p. 196) was plaintiff's friend. (p. 63; Ex. 13) Plaintiff was then a man past 32. (p. 1) His habits were formed and that now under consideration is well known to be one not suddenly acquired or broken. Yet knowing that he was addicted to profanity defendant reemployed him under an elaborate contract which mentioned other habits. It required plaintiff e. g., to "be temperate in all things, especially in the use of intoxicating liquors"; but it said nothing about swearing.

Again it is admitted (pp. 125, 126, 159, 200; 240, 241, 252, 258, 259) that other local employees of defendant were addicted to the same habit. One of defendant's principal witnesses testified:

"I can not say that at some time everybody in the office did not use profane language." (p. 259. Cf. p. 258)

Even the manager, when asked (p. 74) whether he did not curse and swear would say no more than "Not

4. Ford v. MacDonnell Chow Corp., I Extraterritorial Cases, 801,

Sept. 16, 1921, Cause No. 1211, U. S. v. Welch; Marshal's return of final com mitment.

„ 16, „ „ „ 1214, U. S. v. Darke; Marshal's return of final cammitment.

„ 17, „ „ „ 1474, Kemp v. The Wilkins Bros. & Co.; Marshal's return of summons to answer.

„ 17, „ „ „ 1479, U. S. v. West; complaint.

„ 19, „ „ „ 1260, In re Estate of Emma Inveen Upcraft; affidavit of publication.

„ 19, „ „ „ 1480, L. S. Yeh v. Andrews & George; complaint; summons to answer issued.

„ 20, „ Articles of Incorporation of The Delano Lace Corp.

„ 21, „ Cause No. 856, In re Estate of Beatrice M. Murdock; receipts of beneficiaries; order closing estate and discharging administratrix.

all the time. I don't all the time.' * * I very seldom curse." Yet it is not claimed that any of them was ever discharged or reprimanded for this or that the question was ever raised as to any one except plaintiff.

In effect, therefore, its counsel's argument makes defendant say to plaintiff: "We knew of your swearing habit when we employed you as we know that other employees have it; but we have made no effort to check or correct it. Now that you have sued us, however, we shall make this one of our chief defenses." Of course under such circumstances the objection is waived. [5]

Finally it is urged that blasphemy is a crime in this jurisdiction; but blasphemy "is the malicious reviling of God or religion" [6] and none of the utterances attributed to plaintiff amounted to that. Besides if defendant believed that one of its employees was committing a crime it should have been brought promptly to the attention of the prosecuting authorities.

V

In his letter of dismissal the manager charges plaintiff with

"12—Undermining my authority in general.

* * *

19—General antagonism to me and my policies resulting in the lack of cooperation in the management of the business and disaffection throughout the organization including New York which cannot be tolerated any longer."

5. Cyc. XXVI, 994. Ct. Jones v. Trinity Church, 19 Fed. 59, 62.
6. Corpus Juris VII, 1117.

(*To be continued next week*)

Chinese Government Railways

Approximate Return of Traffic for the period from May 1 to May 10, 1921

Name of Line	Passenger Revenue	Goods Revenue	Sundries	Total Revenue	Compared with same period last year Increase	Compared with same period last year Decrease	Accumulated Total Since Jan. 1 Present year	Compared with same period last year Increase	Compared with same period last year Decrease	Compared with same period last year Percentage of In. or Dec.	Traffic train miles run Accumulated Total Since Jan. 1	Compared with same period last year Increase	Compared with same period last year Decrease	Compared with same period last year Percentage of In. or Dec.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	%	$	Miles	Miles	%
Peking-Hankow	159217	454280	333	613830	.....	126541	8373543	.....	977404	-11.67	2389718	9819	.....	0.41
Peking-Mukden	220917	412320	838	634075	32134	.....	9697023	1671307	.....	17.23	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tientsin-Pukow	131944	304408	7286	443638	.....	15670	6126992	376183	.....	6.14	.....	.....	.....	.....
Peking-Suiyuan	34586	75642	3891	114119	.....	36914	1928331	.....	456372	-23.66	666850	111890	.....	16.77
Shanghai-Nanking	121376	54585	2104	178065	.....	10983	2473312	294125	.....	11.89	886673	18386	.....	2.07
Shanghai-H-Ningpo	65965	21093	1652	88710	.....	9362	1177439	162218	.....	13.77	462601	7810	.....	1.69
Cheng-Tai	17024	57880	710	75614	.....	49814	1153682	.....	558233	-48.39	393567	.....	77904	-19.80
Canton-Kowloon	33647	2571	700	36918	9112	.....	493064	98042	.....	19.88	154527	.....	1588	-1.02
Kirin-Changchun	17210	51157	232	68599	.....	16385	1014566	132156	.....	13.02	225126	.....	2289	-1.06
Taokow-Chinghua	5890	21982	404	28276	773	.....	335679	.....	6521	-1.94	126614	.....	1742	-1.37
Chuchow-Pinghsiang	1608	5805	.....	7413	.....	13915	108206	.....	114946	-106.23	44167	.....	61705	-139.71
Canton-Samshui														
Changchow-Amoy	1118	66	391	1575	1225	.....	15440	9736	.....	63.06	13943	11963	.....	85.81
Kaifeng-Honan	23709	37449	998	62156	5908	.....	692840	95905	.....	14.84	180784	16205	.....	8.96
Wuchang-Changsha	13955	27221	.....	41176	.....	8595	612101	8029	.....	1.31	281652	57331	.....	20.35
Ssu-Tao	4991	17252	46	22289	.....	1203	275456	.....	80989	-29.40	58060	.....	10628	-18.30
TOTAL	853157	1543711	19585	2416453	.....	240230	34477674	653236	.....	1.89	5884282	77448	.....	1.32

H. H. CHENG
Chief of Railway Department, Ministry of Communications